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INTERNATIONAL

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28,971 * * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 20-21, 1976 Established 1887

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...y and cold. Temp: 7-2 (45-37). Tomorrow: ...ble. Yesterday's temp: 11-7 (52-45). LON... Rather cold. Temp: 8-1 (46-34). Tomorrow: ...r. Yesterday's temp: 10-4 (50-39). CHAN... moderate. ROME: clear. Temp: 12-2 (54-36). ...ORE: sunny. Temp: 18-10 (64-50). Yes...'s temp: 11-6 (52-43).

...TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

...arami ...urvives ...n Attack ...i Beirut

...y Jonathan C. Randal

...IRUT, March 19 (WP).—...ier Rashid Karami and for... Premier Saeb Selam nar... escaped assassination to... when a Syrian Air Force ... about to fly them to talks ...amascus was hit by either ...ket or gunfire.

...sooner had they and a dozen other passengers and ... emerged unhurt from the ...ing Yak-40 jet than conflict... rumors began circulating ... the attacker's identity, ...es and even the weapons ...ved.

...t all versions tended to ... that the incident at the ...ary air base attached to ...t International Airport was ...ere blow to the prestige of ...n President Hafez al-Assad. ...is facing mounting opposi... from Moslems, leftists, Pal...ians and even some Chris... for his decision to "freeze" ...ary and political efforts to ... Christian President Sulei... Franjieh.

...was the first incident in the ...y year-old civil war in which ...ng politicians are known to ...been targets for assassina...

On Airport Apron

...iting on the apron at the ... of the incident was Kamal ..., the speaker of parliament. ...ad arrived after Mr. Karami ... Mr. Salam had boarded the ...at Soviet-built tri-jet.

...spite his 71 years, Mr. Sa... jumped out of the forward ...gency door behind the cock... Smoke and flames made it ...ult for him to follow the ... passengers who had fled ...gh the rear exit.

...e airport fire brigade soon ...guished the fire with foam ... the fuselage showed the ...s of flames and several ...ws were blown out, appar... from heat generated by ...fire.

...him an hour of his escape, ... Salam declined even to guess ...identity of the attacker.

...he situation is one of com... disintegration of every...," he said. "You can expect ...hing from any side."

Refuses Trip

...d he refused to go to ...ascus to discuss the Lebanese ...ical crisis with President ...d "until Franjieh has resign...nd ended his so-called legit...cy over his 400-square-yard ...sure at Baabda," site of the ...op presidential palace over...ing Beirut.

...e attempt on the lives of the ...conservative leadership of ...non's Moslem majority might ... been the work of those ...es opposed to Syrian inter...ion here.

...deed, political sources specu... that the three conserva... who have lost influence to ...e radical Moslems in the ...ing because they command ...stable body of gunmen—were ...ed to Damascus to persuade ...n to oppose the adamant ...Syrian stand adopted by ...al Jumblat, leader of the ...anese left.

That was the Syrian goal, *airport incident produced the* ...osite result, judging by Mr. ...un's statement.

...nd if the incident was the ...k of the left, it marked a ...gerous escalation in the in...singly tense confrontation

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

...S. Asks Thais ...o Extend Talks ...n Keeping GIs

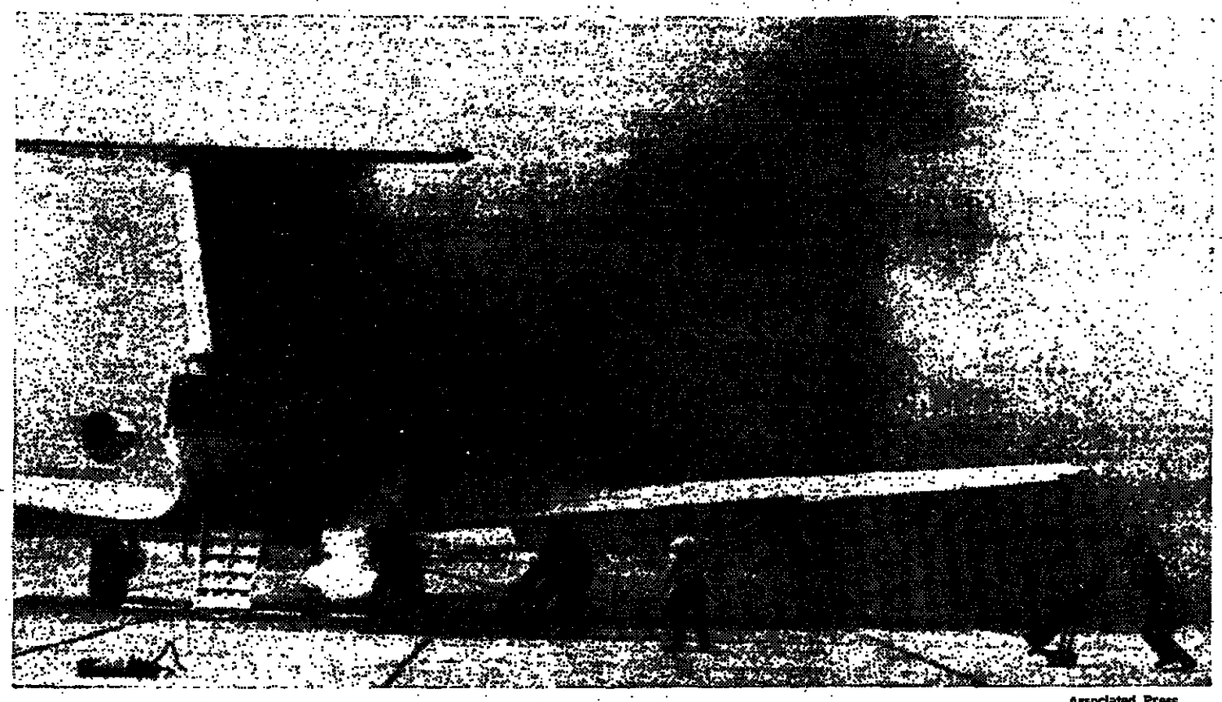
...ANGKOK, March 19 (UPI).— ... Ambassador Charles White...se asked Premier Kukrit Pra... today for an extension of ...orrow's deadline for ending ...otiations on Washington's bid ...keep a residual military force ...Thailand, Mr. Kukrit said.

...The Premier reported that an ...ension was possible. He said ... asked Mr. Whitehouse for ...re information on what the ...bassador wanted to discuss ...u how long he wanted the talks ...last.

...Earlier the Thai leader had ...id that negotiations would have ...be completed by midafternoon ...morrow or all 4,000 U.S. troops ...Thailand would have to leave.

..."There are things we have not ...en able to agree upon," Mr. ...ukrit told newsmen today. He ...dicated that his talks with Mr. ...itehouse have centered on ...w much jurisdiction Thailand ...uld have over U.S. bases and ...rvicement.

...U.S. spokesmen, including Mr. ...hitehouse, declined comment ...n the talks but it is known that ...ashington wants to leave 3,000 ...ldiers in Thailand indefinitely.



Associated Press.

CLOSE CALL IN BEIRUT—Firemen at work following rocket attack on the Syrian Air Force plane that was to have taken Premier Rashid Karami and others to Damascus for talks concerning the civil strife in Lebanon.

Will Attend West Bank Debate

Israelis Shift Stand at UN on PLO

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, March 19.—Israel will set aside its objections to dealing with the Palestine Liberation Organization and take part in the UN Security Council debate on the West Bank of Jordan, an official spokesman said today.

"Ambassador [Chaim] Herzog has been instructed by Foreign Minister Yigal Allon to participate and express Israel's position," the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said.

Israel boycotted the council's Middle East debate in January because the PLO was invited but a government source noted: "We never said we would never participate in any such session.

"We weigh each case on its own merits and in this case we decided to participate because it is an important matter and Israel's position should be heard," the source said.

The letter, submitted by the ambassadors of Pakistan and Libya for the 41-nation Islamic group, asked that the PLO be invited to the urgent session devoted to recent developments in the occupied territory. The Security Council will meet Monday.

Israeli officials said in January they would refuse to participate in the council debate because the PLO was dedicated to the destruction of the Jewish state.

About 1,000 Arab youths today turned weekly prayers at Islam's third holiest shrine, the al Aqsa Mosque, into a noisy but peaceful demonstration against Israeli rule of the West Bank.

Israeli paratroopers watched the demonstration in the Temple Mount compound on the eastern edge of the walled Old City of Jerusalem but did not interfere.

The demonstrators dispersed calmly at the urging of Moslem clergymen.

and a demonstration in Hebron. But Palestinian Arab protests against Israel's control of the West Bank were the quietest in a week.

Israeli security forces maintained a curfew on three West Bank towns and broke up a yelling crowd of 300 Arab youths outside a mosque in Hebron.

At the al Aqsa Mosque, about 1,000 Arabs gathered after prayers waving tree branches and shouting, "In blood, in fire and in spirit, we will redeem you, al Aqsa."

The imam of the mosque, Mohammed Assad, declared to the demonstrators that "I applaud your Moslem spirit and your *determination . . . we had intended* to conduct a peaceful march through the city to make our protests known but this has become impossible for various *Police reported a few outbursts* of stone-throwing in the holy city reasons."

Rioting broke out last month after an Israeli court ruled it was legal for Jews to pray on the ancient Temple Mount, the huge plateau on which stand al Aqsa and a second Arab shrine, the Dome of the Rock (Mosque of Omar). Israeli police have *ignored the court and prevented* Jews from praying on the mount but the West bankers insist that their religious rights are threatened.

Meanwhile, a judge ordered a young Israeli soldier held in custody for 15 days for wounding three Arab youths at a roadblock outside Jerusalem two days ago.

Military police tracked down the soldier after the incident, which left two Arab boys and a girl wounded.

One of the wounded, 10-year-old Ali Hussein Afana, is in critical condition.

Police Hats Ticketed for Popularity

HAMBURG, March 19 (UPI).—Policemen's hats at 50 marks (about $19) are being snapped up in shops. The Bild newspaper explained why today.

Motorists place them on the front seats of their automobiles when they park illegally. "This simple trick avoids a parking ticket," the newspaper said. "It gives the impression the automobile belongs to a policeman." The paper said policemen on traffic duty usually do not give tickets to colleagues.

New hats cost 50 marks but some secondhand clothes shops offer used hats for as low as five marks, the newspaper said. The average illegal-parking fine is also five marks.

Vast New Saudi Oil Fields Found

By Eric Pace

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia, March 19 (NYT).—Additional oil fields, equivalent in size to more than 20 per cent of the U.S. total of proven oil reserves, have been discovered in Saudi Arabia, according to executives of the Arabian American Oil Co.

"That makes us feel we're going to be in business here for a while," the company's chairman, Frank Jungers, observed.

He also predicted that Aramco's oil production would rebound to an average of 7.5 to 8 million barrels a day for all of this year. (Output has fluctuated recently, going from 8.4 million barrels daily in July, 1974, to 5.7 million daily last April, then back up to 6.72 million a day in July and falling in October to 5.6 million daily.)

Mr. Jungers, who is a U.S. citizen, indicated in an interview Wednesday that the Saudi government was striving for an agreement to take over the company entirely within the next nine months. It already owns 60 per cent of Aramco.

98 % of Saudi Output

Aramco accounts for 98 per cent of the oil production of Saudi Arabia, the world's third largest oil-producing nation after the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Saudi government has insisted that the company mount searches for undiscovered oil. It was these searches, Aramco officials reported, that led last year to the discovery of three new fields with proven reserves totaling more than 7 billion barrels.

The newly discovered reserves are worth more than $70 billion, an Aramco official said, and they have increased Saudi Arabia's proven reserves, already huge, by almost 7 per cent.

The new reserves are about equal to Canada's proven reserves of 7 billion barrels, the official noted. They are also the equivalent of more than one-third the 18-billion-barrel proven reserves of another major oil-producing nation, Venezuela, in addition to representing more than one-fifth of the U.S. proven reserves of 33 billion barrels.

One of the three new fields—named Ribya, which means "shrimp"—is roughly 30 miles off *Saudi Arabia's Persian Gulf*

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

'No Plans for Divorce Proceedings'

Margaret, Snowdon Decide to Separate

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, March 19 (NYT).—Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon are separating after 16 years of marriage, it was announced today.

A brief statement from Kensington Palace, the home of the princess, 45, said: "Her Royal Highness, the Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, and the Earl of Snowdon have mutually agreed to live apart. The princess will carry out her public duties and functions unaccompanied by Lord Snowdon. There are no plans for divorce proceedings."

The announcement, which followed nearly a week of newspaper speculation and persistent rumors of marital strain, is the gravest crisis in the royal family since Margaret's uncle, King Edward VIII, abdicated in 1936 to marry a divorcee, Wallis Warfield Simpson, now the Duchess of Windsor.

Immediately after the statement, a spokesman for Queen Elizabeth II said: "The Queen is naturally very sad at what has happened." Alluding to reports that the Queen had sought to persuade the couple not to divorce, the spokesman said: "There has been no pressure from the Queen on either Princess Margaret or Lord Snowdon to take any particular course."

The marriage, which started as a romantic idyll with a trace of bohemianism, has reportedly floundered for years as the couple led virtually separate lives. Lord Snowdon, 46, formerly Antony Armstrong-Jones,



AP.

Lord Snowdon meets the press on arrival in Sydney.

persisted in his career as a photographer. Princess Margaret was often seen without him at restaurants and parties and made frequent visits to the tiny island of Mustique in the Caribbean, where she maintains a home.

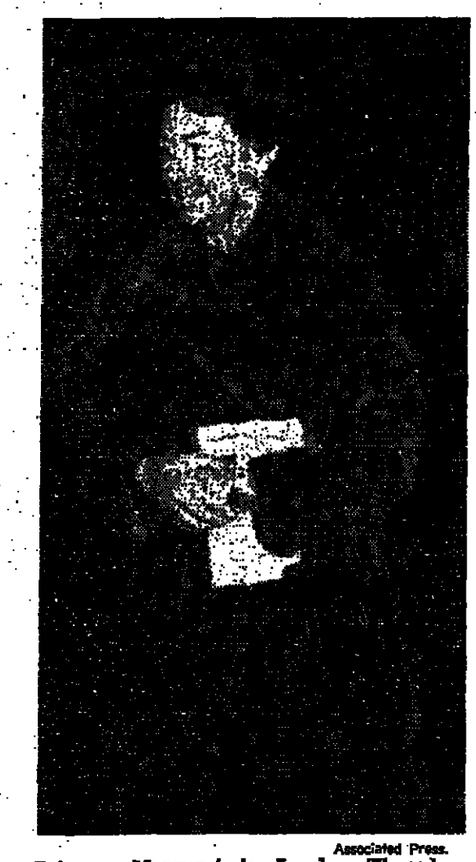
What spurred the separation at this time was Princess Margaret's highly publicized friendship with Roddy Llewellyn, 28, the son of Col. Harry Llewellyn, a socially prominent horseman and brewer. The two were photographed in Mustique and seen at a secluded 47-acre farm in north Wiltshire. Mr. Llewellyn, who went to Eton and sometimes wears a silver earring, shares the *farmhouse on a commune basis* with seven others.

Lord Snowdon, who is in Australia for an exhibition of his work, told newsmen at Sydney airport: "For the last 15 years I haven't discussed my private life and at the moment I'm not going to break that rule."

Maj. John Griffin, Princess Margaret's press secretary, said: "A separation is the best course to take in all the circumstances bearing in mind in particular the interests of the two children"—Viscount Linley, 14, and, Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, 11.

Maj. Griffin added: "A separation has been a possibility for some time . . . and once the final decision had been reached it was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press.

Princess Margaret in London Thursday night after seeing the movie "Butley."

Both Sides Ask British Help

Rhodesia Talks Halted; Nkomo: 'End of Road'

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 19 (WP).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and African nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo broke off their constitutional talks *here today with both sides declaring* that they had reached "an impasse" in their search for a solution to the nation's racial conflict.

The two leaders issued a joint statement after a final 50-minute meeting that said they were breaking off negotiations to "provide an opportunity for consultation and consideration."

But Mr. Nkomo later made it clear at a press conference that he and his African National Council, the group representing the African majority, had "come to the end of the road" in their efforts to reach a settlement with the white-minority Smith government.

Quoting South African Prime *Minister John Vorster, Mr. Nkomo* said that what would happen now "is too ghastly to contemplate," a reference to the general expectation in the absence of a settlement to an all-out confrontation between blacks and whites that could engulf all of southern Africa.

"I want to make it very clear that these consequences are not of our own choosing and not of our own making," Mr. Nkomo told a large group of reporters and supporters gathered on the back lawn of the home of one of his aides in the African suburb of Highfield. "We did everything we could to find a solution."

[In Lusaka, President Kenneth *Kaunda of Zambia said tonight* that Africa had no option now but to help intensify the armed struggle in Rhodesia, "which is now in full swing," Reuters reported.

[Commenting on the failure of the constitutional talks, Mr. Kaunda said this was "the gravest hour in the history of our subcontinent."]

Mr. Nkomo said that the talks had foundered on "the single and fundamental issue of majority rule now. This the regime was not prepared to contemplate save in 10 to 15 years' time."

Later, Mr. Smith also issued a statement saying that the talks had failed for two basic reasons. First, he said, the African National Council had demanded that the government "surrender its authority forthwith" to an interim executive council having an equal number of Europeans and Africans on it and with Britain serving as chairman and casting the decisive vote.

Secondly, the African council had insisted on terms for the franchise and on a structure of Parliament that would have insured "a substantial African majority" at the first election.

He said that these demands were unacceptable to him and that he felt sure they would be rejected as well by "the majority of responsible Rhodesians."

The Prime Minister said that Britain should now "actively assist" in resolving the constitutional impasse created 11 years ago *when the whites here declared* the unilateral independence of this former British colony.

Mr. Nkomo also called upon Britain to take up its responsibilities and act to break the impasse. "This country remains a colony of Britain and Britain must decolonize now," he said. "Britain should use force."

[The British Foreign Office said in London tonight that the Labor *government had consistently said* that the only basis for a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia "lies in acceptance by Mr. Ian Smith and his colleagues of the need for an early transition to majority rule," Reuter reported.

[A spokesman added: "Our position is that there is no

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



UPI.

Joshua Nkomo



UPI.

Prime Minister Ian Smith

Warned on Prejudice, Sympathy

Jurors Get the Hearst Case In 8th Week of Heiress' Trial

From Wire Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The Patricia Hearst case went to the jury today after more than an hour of instructions by U.S. District Judge Oliver Carter, who told the panel not to be governed by "sympathy, prejudice or public opinion."

The judge read the formal two-count indictment charging Miss Hearst, 22, with bank robbery and the use of a firearm in committing a felony on April 15, 1974, the day of the robbery of the Hibernia Bank here.

"I must be proved the defendant acted intentionally in the acts charged," he said, adding that the intent must be determined by an assessment of the "state of mind at the time."

Judge Carter said that the jury deliberations would be limited to 6 1/2 hours daily, without night sessions. "I want you to pace yourself, not exhaust yourself *physically. It is wiser to be fresh* during deliberations," he said.

Accused of Lying

Yesterday, in a closing statement to the jury, the prosecutor argued that Miss Hearst had been lying when she said that her abductors forced her to join in the bank robbery.

"It's too big a pill to swallow, ladies and gentlemen, and it just does not wash," U.S. Attorney James Browning said. "I ask whether you would accept this incredible story from anyone but Patricia Hearst. And if you wouldn't, don't accept if from her, either."

But chief defense counsel F. Lee Bailey, in an impassioned plea to the seven women and five men on the jury, said that to Miss Hearst there was a simple choice: "Join or die."

"There is not anything close to proof beyond a reasonable doubt that Patty Hearst wanted to be a bank robber . . . There was talk about her dying and she wanted to survive," Mr. Bailey asserted.

He said that a conviction of Miss Hearst would have delighted those of her abductors who are now dead, that "bunch of crazy psychopaths" who led the Symbionese Liberation Army. He said that when the jury issues a verdict, "that will either be the most horrible thing Patricia Hearst has ever heard in one word [guilty] or the symphony the SLA says we couldn't deliver in two [not guilty]."

Trial in 8th Week

The closing statements by the two lawyers consumed a full day's proceedings in Miss Hearst's trial on charges of participating in an armed robbery of a bank. In the trial, now in its eighth week, 44 *witnesses testified for the pros-*

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Ford Nominates Thomas Gates, 69, As Peking Envoy

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP).—President Ford announced today that, as widely rumored, he is appointing Thomas Gates as *the chief U.S. envoy to China* and nominating him for the rank of ambassador.

The appointment of Mr. Gates, 69, who served as secretary of defense in the final months of the Eisenhower administration, as head of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking, does not require Senate confirmation. However, the nomination for ambassadorial rank does.

Mr. Gates succeeds George Bush, now director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. Ford said his choice of Mr. Gates, chairman of the executive committee of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in New York since 1969, "reflects our conviction that this relationship is of vital importance."

The President said he and Mr. Gates served aboard the same ship in the Pacific in 1943 and have been friends since.

The banker said he would be back in Washington next week "to get some education" in Chinese-U.S. relations and hoped to leave for Peking in two or three weeks.

Swiss Voting on Proposals to Give Workers a Voice in Management

BERN, March 19 (Reuters).—Voting began today in a national referendum on worker participation at all levels *of industry and business.*

If passed by the 3.5 million Swiss voters, one of two measures being voted on will give Swiss workers even more control than German workers were given by a co-determination law passed in West Germany yesterday.

Trade-unionists, campaigning under the slogan of "humanizing work," say they are particularly interested in the 3 per cent of firms which employ half of Switzerland's workers.

But they have made it clear they also want an equal say in the board rooms of smaller companies.

The formula put forward by the major Swiss unions has the support of leftist groups, the Protestant church and Roman Catholic bishops.

But rightist parties in parliament forced through a counter-proposal, which is also before the voters this weekend, limiting participation to the works level and to employees. It would exclude union officials from outside any company.

The employers' associations, the Swiss Professional Association and farmers' unions favor this version.

Kidnapping Alleged

Black Politician Still Missing In Rhodesia After 5 Months

By Dial Torgerson

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 19.—Five months after he disappeared, Edson Sithole is still missing—kidnapped, his followers believe, by government secret police who refuse to admit they have him.

The Sithole case is one of the mysteries of Rhodesia's political scene—an arena of secret talks, secret deals, factional rivalry and abduction.

"They can't let him go without admitting that they have him," said Mr. Sithole's fiancée, Evelyn Kawanza, 29, who has spent a third of her life waiting for Mr. Sithole to get out of Rhodesian prisons. "And everyone from the Prime Minister on down has denied they have him. The longer he's gone, the more frightened I am that they will kill him."

A private detective hired by the African National Council, for which Mr. Sithole was public relations director, said the missing lawyer was last seen March 2 as a prisoner at an army camp at Umtali, on the Rhodesian-Mozambique border.

Car Found

"Sithole's car was found abandoned nearby earlier. They may have taken him to the border so they could dress him up as a terrorist, take him to the bush and kill him," said private investigator Joseph Taylor. "They could have said he disappeared to join the terrorists and was killed coming back into Rhodesia."

Political killing is not routine for Rhodesia's white minority government, although detention for security reasons is common. Mr. Taylor believes government agents may have seized Mr. Sithole to eliminate him but that publicity about his abduction may have saved his life.

Mr. Sithole was a constitutional lawyer—with excellent credentials as an attorney here—who had been expected to oppose vehemently the constitutional talks now under way.

He was a member of the militant wing of the ANC headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa. The bishop has abandoned hope of a negotiated settlement with Prime Minister Ian Smith and has gone to Mozambique. Guerrillas now attacking Rhodesian border areas belong to the Muzorewa faction.

Mr. Sithole had told friends that he had proof that Mr. Smith had made a secret deal with Joshua Nkomo, who is less militant than Bishop Muzorewa, for Mr. Nkomo to take over the ANC here and become the African representative at the constitutional talks. The talks are being held in secrecy.

One Witness

The kidnapping occurred outside Salisbury's Ambassador Hotel on Oct. 15. It was done quietly and quickly, but it was witnessed by Brother Arthur, secretary of the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace.

When Mr. Sithole walked out of the hotel, Brother Arthur recognized him and got out of his car to say hello.

A blond, bearded man stepped up to Mr. Sithole first and handed him his identification. "Special Branch," said Mr. Sithole, studying the card.

As Brother Arthur watched, Mr. Sithole was put into what he describes as a police van. Another man slipped into Mr. Sithole's car and a third into an unmarked car and all three left.

Brother Arthur called newsmen to say he had seen Mr. Sithole arrested. But when newsmen called, the police denied any knowledge of the arrest.

Subsequent denials came from the minister of law and order and the minister of defense and foreign affairs—in court affidavits, opening them to perjury charges if it is ever proved they knew of the arrest—and by Mr. Smith in a published letter.

© *Los Angeles Times.*

3 Oil Fields Discovered in Saudi Arabia

(Continued from Page 1)

coast, in an area 65 miles down the coast from the neutral zone separating Saudi Arabia from Kuwait, the official reported.

Another new field, known as Lawadah, is farther offshore, lying about 30 miles east of the Ribyan field, he said.

Depths Not Disclosed

Precise data about the depth of the Persian Gulf at the two sites were not available.

The third new field, called Dibdibah, is said to lie 75 miles south of the neutral zone border and 85 miles inland from the Persian Gulf coast.

There were suggestions that the fields contained medium and heavy grades of oil but no details were made available.

In the interviews in his office here near the Persian Gulf coast, Mr. Jungers said that Aramco, which is 40-per-cent owned by four U.S. oil companies, would continue a high level of petroleum-exploration activities because "it's a prudent business practice and because the government of Saudi Arabia, like every other government, insists on diligent exploration activity as part of its concession" arrangements with the oil firms.

This is despite the fact that Saudi Arabia's total of estimated crude oil reserves is roughly 180 billion barrels, including half the neutral zone's reserves, which are shared with Kuwait.

Aramco, which is responsible for exploiting all the oil inside Saudi Arabia's borders, had a total of 176 billion barrels in reserves at the end of last year. This figure included the 108 billion in proven reserves—defined as reserves that are easily recoverable through methods now available.

Mr. Jungers also reported without elaborating that the recent meeting at Panama City, Fla., had produced a rapprochement between the Saudi government and the four U.S. oil companies concerning the terms of the government's expected take-over of their interest in Aramco.

'Closer Together'

"There isn't any doubt but that the Florida meeting did bring the parties closer together," he said. The meeting, held in strict secrecy, was attended by Mr. Jungers, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, and executives of the four companies—Standard Oil of California, Exxon, Texaco and Mobil Oil.

All the parties, Mr. Jungers said, are striving to reach an agreement this year, although the date on which the agreement is to be considered in effect has not been set.

Nor has it been decided, Mr. Jungers said, whether there are to be changes in the composition of the 18-member Aramco board, which at present includes only three Saudis, including Sheikh Yamani.

But Mr. Jungers said he did not think the expected change in the ownership of Aramco would entail any drastic changes within the company.

He said of the planned government take-over: "With what progress has been made, there's a lot of detailed work to be done and following this work there's got to be more meetings to determine whether actual agreement can be reached on the specific points outstanding... It's a very complex matter."

U.S. Seeks EEC Talks Over Soya Imports

GENEVA, March 19 (Reuters).—The United States has asked for talks with the European Economic Community on an EEC scheme to encourage the use of its surplus milk powder in animal feed, instead of U.S. soya meal, informed sources said.

The United States sent a note to the EEC in Brussels last week proposing direct talks under provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which sets rules for international commerce.

If you are in Hong Kong
in April
Drop in at Harry's N.Y. Bar
With in the Hong Kong Hilton

Talks Halted On Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

question of the British government becoming involved in the talks until it is clear that Mr. Smith accepts that there must be an early transition to majority rule in Rhodesia."]

But there was little optimism here that Britain, or any other outside power, could do much to resolve the constitutional deadlock or to prevent an escalation in the guerrilla war now affecting most of Rhodesia's border region with Mozambique.

It appeared from the two statements that the Smith government has no intention of yielding on the principle of immediate black majority rule.

Mr. Nkomo refused to say outright that the guerrilla war would now be stepped up, but he made it clear that this was the obvious consequence of the talks' collapse. "The solution will now be dictated by events."

There is a good possibility now that Mr. Nkomo and his top lieutenants could be arrested if they are in any way connected to the guerrilla activity on the northern and eastern border of the country or make statements viewed as encouraging the nationalist struggle to topple the Smith government.

The constitutional talks had been under way since mid-December and Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo, each with a five-member negotiating team plus advisers, had held 13 sessions in their effort to find the basis for a settlement.

U.S. Reports Decline In Influenza Cases

ATLANTA, March 19 (AP).—The nationwide flu epidemic appears to have passed its peak, with 34 states and the District of Columbia reporting a decline in influenza cases, the National Center for Disease Control said today.

The only increases in deaths were reported in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas and the Rocky Mountain region, the center said.



United Press International.

AFTER ROCKET ATTACK—Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami (right) confers with Yassir Arafat (center), head of the PLO, and Raymond Edde, a parliamentary deputy.

2 Other Moslem Leaders Safe

Karami Survives Attack at Beirut Airport

(Continued from Page 1)

between the Syrians and the Palestinians and leftists here.

Versions of the incident varied from Mr. Salam's conviction that two rockets were fired at the airliner—one missing and the other smashing into the rear—to an assertion by the pro-Syrian Saiqa Palestinian commandos that a soldier at the air base was involved.

The Saiqa statement said that a soldier who had been identified—but not necessarily arrested—had fired three rounds from a machine gun, which had set one of the engines on fire.

Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, a Christian warlord with a militia of his own, said both bullets and rockets had been fired from nearby sand dunes in a narrow strip of land separating the airport from the leftist-dominated town of Ouzai facing the Mediterranean.

The clandestine radio station run by the rightist Phalangist militia said the airliner had come under fire from one of three possible points, all of which were held by leftists.

Experts did not rule out the possibility that a pro-Franjieh provocateur could have infiltrated into leftist territory, in order to pin blame on his adversaries.

Meanwhile, in other violence, tanks, anti-aircraft guns and other artillery were employed in escalating fighting in Beirut, its nearby suburbs and in northern Lebanon. Police sources reported more than 50 persons killed in the last 24 hours.

News Analysis

Sadat's Concern About Arms Seen as Mild Overstatement

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, March 19 (WP).—When President Anwar Sadat said this week that Egypt's military equipment would soon be "nothing but scrap" for lack of spare parts, it was an exaggeration that nevertheless reflected a growing problem confronting the country's armed forces, military sources here believe.

The Soviet Union's cutoff of parts and maintenance service has strained Egypt's ability to keep its tanks and aircraft operating and has forced cutbacks in the use of equipment for training purposes, these sources say.

In addition, they say, it has become difficult for Egypt to act upon what military leaders here consider one of the most important lessons they learned in the 1973 war with Israel: That contemporary war consumes equipment at so rapid a rate that it is necessary to build large stocks of replacements before going to battle.

In denouncing Moscow for its refusal to refit Egypt's military forces, which are almost entirely Soviet-equipped, Mr. Sadat revealed little that was not already known about Egypt's military situation.

The Russians began closing down the military pipeline to Egypt almost two years ago. Egypt had already made it clear that it no longer expected the U.S.S.R. to supply advanced weapons systems, as it is reportedly doing in Libya and Syria, and Mr. Sadat has committed himself to diversifying his sources of arms. Until that can be accomplished, however—and it might take some years—Egypt must rely on its Soviet-supplied tanks, aircraft, missiles and transport vehicles.

Problems Real

There is some evidence that Mr. Sadat and other officials have overstated the difficulty that Egypt faces in keeping this equipment operable, although the problems are apparently genuine.

Some foreign analysts believe that the huge military airlift with which Moscow resupplied Egypt during and after the 1973 war included stocks of replacement parts that have not yet been tapped. In addition, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy told a committee of the People's Assembly, the day after Mr. Sadat's speech, that "we have arranged for the import of spare parts from other sources."

It is believed that he was referring primarily to Yugoslavia, which has military equipment similar to Egypt's. Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gamasy, the minister of war, was in Yugoslavia recently and Mr. Sadat is scheduled to go there during his European tour next month.

The Egyptians expect Yugoslavia to operate more independently of Moscow than did India, which bowed to Moscow's instructions not to meet an Egyptian request for aircraft parts and maintenance service.

Foreign analysts say, however, that while existing stocks and aid from Yugoslavia and other sources may enable Egypt to maintain the day-to-day servicing of its equipment, major overhauls and refittings are another matter.

Sources here confirm reports from Washington that Egypt is asking Italy—another stop on Mr. Sadat's tour—to install new guns that can fire standard NATO ammunition on several hundred of its 820 Soviet-built T-62 tanks.

The Egyptians are also reported to be discussing a plan to replace the engines on some of their estimated 500 combat aircraft with British engines. A foreign expert said this project is so difficult and expensive that the Egyptians could only be considering it if they were having serious problems with the planes as they are.

Several sources report that Egyptian pilots are now getting less than 10 hours a month flying time, half what they received two years ago, to avoid more wear and tear on the planes.

Analysts who have toured Egyptian military installations recently say that they have seen many missile transporters, tank transports and trucks out of action for lack of maintenance. Even truck tires are said to be in short supply.

Gaskets, oil seals and valves wear out quickly in the Egyptian desert, experts say, and the equipment will deteriorate at an accelerating pace unless these parts are replaced.

Gamasy in Paris

PARIS, March 19 (Reuters).—Gen. Gamasy arrived today for a weeklong visit expected to result in a multimillion-dollar arms purchase from France.

His shopping list includes combat and training aircraft, helicopters, radar and missiles, according to officials here.

Gen. Gamasy, who will meet President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing during his visit, immediately began talks after being met at the airport by French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges and other high officials.

Royal Couple To Separate

(Continued from Page 1)

obviously best to implement it straight away."

A source at Kensington Palace said that Princess Margaret would continue to live there with the children. Lord Snowdon is known to be making arrangements to find another home in London.

It was known that divorce had been considered by the couple but that legal separation was finally agreed to. One of the advantages to Princess Margaret of a legal separation, rather than a divorce, will be less pressure on her to renounce her title—she is fifth in line to the throne.

This would also cost her a $70,000 state allowance as well as numerous privileges.

Moreover divorce was ruled out because it would place the Queen in an embarrassing position as "supreme head on earth" of the Church of England, which frowns on divorce.

Just 20 years ago, Princess Margaret decided against marrying air force Group Capt. Peter Townsend because he had been divorced.

Austria Aides See Vienna PLO Unit

PARIS, March 19 (AP).—The Austrian government has no objection to the Palestine Liberation Organization opening a liaison office in Vienna, Austrian Foreign Minister Erich Bielka-Karltreu said here.

A PLO delegation will visit Vienna soon and will be received at the Foreign Ministry, he said. Mr. Bielka-Karltreu, who has just visited the Middle East and the Gulf area and is on a private visit to Paris, noted that the PLO had official observer status at the United Nations in New York and Geneva.

He said he was convinced that moderate elements predominated in the PLO and that it could no longer be treated as an organization which threatened the whole world with terrorist attacks.

IRA Mortars Hit U.K. Ulster Base; No One Is Hurt

BELFAST, March 19 (AP).—Irish Republican Army guerrillas attacked a British Army base in Londonderry with mortar shells and bullets last night, military headquarters reported.

Seven mortar rounds landed inside the camp perimeter but only five exploded, an army spokesman said. No casualties were reported.

The army said five guerrillas took over a house 400 yards from the base and fired the mortar from the back yard. They also fired guns into the camp during the brief attack, before fleeing.

Blast in London

LONDON, March 19 (Reuters).—An explosion in an office block near Buckingham Palace sent police on a new hunt for bombers today but they eventually found it was caused by an electrical fault.

Immediately after the blast restaurants, offices and shops for 50 yards on either side of the office were evacuated and traffic was diverted from the area. Three persons were taken to a hospital suffering from shock.

Right Warns On Spanish Reform Plan

Ex-Franco Minister Speaks to Veterans

MADRID, March 19 (Reuters).—The president of a powerful Spanish rightist group said today he accepts the government's proposed lifting of restrictions on some political parties only so long as it does not dismantle the system established by the late Francisco Franco.

The warning was issued after the government under King Juan Carlos announced it would lift a 37-year-old organizational ban on such parties as the Socialists and the Christian Democrats. Communist, anarchist and separatist groups, however, would remain illegal.

The government is considering revision of a penal code provision which has been in operation since the end of the Spanish Civil War.

The rightist representative who commented today on last night's government announcement about political parties was Jose Giron, former labor minister and president of a confederation representing 500,000 veterans of the Civil War.

"No one has the right to suppose that the first government of the monarchy . . . proposes to dismantle the [Franco] regime," he said.

Cites Conditions

He told the confederation's congress: "We accept the government's proposed reform only in so far as it does not undermine the foundations of the regime and is accepted freely by the majority of Spaniards."

Mr. Giron, one of the right's senior spokesmen, is a member of the Cortes (parliament) and of a constitutional commission, both of which can block proposed changes in the system of government.

Mr. Giron said the policy of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro was contradictory and that Spain had been plunged into unprecedented confusion.

He criticized Spanish government ministers, alleging that they had been begging for acceptance on the doorsteps of Western Europe.

He did not mention them by name but he apparently referred to Foreign Minister Jose de Arellza and Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne, the leading reformists in the government.

Left-Wing Criticism

The rightist statement coincided with leftist expressions of skepticism about the government's announcement of reforms.

The changes include alterations in the penal code to allow political parties such as the Socialists and the Christian Democrats to hold meetings.

But opposition sources said the reforms still had to be approved by the rightist Cortes, where they could be toned down.

A proposed new passage in the penal code prohibiting strike pickets was criticized as repressive by labor sources. The government had said it would penalize picketers who "seek to impede the exercise of the right to work."

In San Sebastian, Basque industrialist Angel Berazadi, 56, disappeared last night and police sources said today they feared he had been kidnapped. Mr. Berasadi is the director of a sewing machine company.

Mexican School Clashes

MEXICO CITY, March 18 (Reuters).—Police said today 25 students and two teachers were seriously injured in fights and gun battles between rival gangs in Mexico City schools.



UPI.

Amintore Fanfani

Fanfani Asks New Appeal To Socialists

ROME, March 19 (UPI).—Former Premier Amintore Fanfani, in a speech before his Christian Democratic party's 13th national congress today, urged a new alliance with the Socialists to head off pressure for accommodation with the Communists.

Mr. Fanfani said any power-sharing deal with the Communists was out of the question "until the backers of European Communism renounce not only the closed fist as has been done in France, not only one-party politics as had been done in Italy, but also Communist international unity and the economic-political-social system that it tries to extend to all the world . . .

"With these observations," he said, "we don't criticize the Italian Communist party for the positions it has assumed. We encourage it to prove with authoritative words and actions, with separation and with acts, that these assume positions do not involve only present tactics but also future strategy."

Alliance Until Elections

Instead of accommodations with the Communists, he said, a new alliance with the Socialists, Italy's third-largest party after the Christian Democrats and Communists, was needed to govern the nation until national elections next year.

Mr. Fanfani, a hardliner on the Communist issue, was ousted as leader of his party last summer following its failure to repeal Italy's divorce law, and its setback to the Communists in regional elections last June.

Though Mr. Fanfani's speech was followed by prolonged applause, his call for a renewed alliance with the Socialists did not meet with complete approval. Many party delegates said they considered it unrealistic.

Francesco Mazzola, a member of the party's left wing, said Mr. Fanfani's address was a "speech out of step with time and with reality."

Disagree on Economics

The Socialists pulled out of a coalition with the Christian Democrats on Jan. 7, in a disagreement over how to solve Italy's worsening economic crisis.

Despite prolonged negotiations, the Socialists refused to rejoin a center-left coalition with the Christian Democrats and Premier Aldo Moro was forced to form a weak one-party minority government 36 days ago.

Party secretary Benigno Zaccagnini also ruled out accommodation with the Communists in a speech before the congress yesterday.

However, the Communist party's official newspaper, L'Unita, said there were positive elements in Mr. Zaccagnini's speech and that he was in effect inviting the Communists "to assume a constructive attitude on the big themes of common interest to the entire nation."

Dutch Admit Bribe Paid to Sell Trains

1951 Case Involved Argentine Contracts

THE HAGUE, March 19 (UPI).—The Netherlands admitted yesterday that a Dutch firm paid 20 million guilders in bribes 25 years ago to help Prince Bernhard clinch an Argentine railroad-car deal.

Premier Joop den Uyl's government said an investigation revealed that the 1951 administration of Premier Willem Drees authorized the Werkspoor firm to pay the money to ease the sale of 553 train cars and locomotives to Juan Peron's government. The present Argentine government has denied that any bribe was paid.

The government statement did not mention Prince Bernhard or say whether the royal businessman, already under investigation for allegedly receiving $1.1 million to promote the sale of Lockheed aircraft, knew of the bribes. But Queen Juliana's 64-year-old consort visited Argentina in 1951, at the Drees government's request to clinch the $80-million Werkspoor deal.

The government began the investigation after the Amsterdam newspaper De Telegraaf reported last week that the state had approved the bribe. De Telegraaf said Werkspoor paid the money into Swiss bank accounts. In 1951, the guilder was valued at about four to the dollar.

The government report said the money was paid in June or July, 1951 but who collected it is unknown. De Telegraaf reported that the bribe included a luxurious train car for Peron and $13,000 worth of jewelry for his wife, Eva.

The report said the officials who approved the bribes "acted within the scope of their authority and were sure they acted in agreement with their ministers. And so, there is no doubt that the ministers concerned were responsible."

The governor of the central bank when the bribes were approved, Marius Holtrop, is now a member of the three-man commission investigating allegations that Prince Bernhard received $1.1 million to promote the sale of Lockheed warplanes to the Netherlands.

Tokyo Budget Delayed

TOKYO, March 19 (AP).—Controversy over Lockheed payoffs kept parliament from processing the government's 1976 budget proposal today.

Although four opposition parties were willing to discuss an emergency interim budget plan early next week, they were steadfast in their refusal to consider any other major legislative matters.

Opposition parties stood firm on their insistence that the government renegotiate with the United States to remove the secrecy conditions in offering Japanese all relevant information on the payoffs.

Indochinese Refugees Finding Jobs in U.S.

NEW YORK, March 19 (UPI).—The head of the International Rescue Committee has reported that more than 8 out of 10 employable Indochinese refugees have found jobs in the United States.

Charles Sternberg, executive director of the IRC, said the refugees are still having a hard time gaining employment in their original profession because of cultural and language difficulties. He said they also face a problem encountered by millions of Americans—not enough jobs.

Rift With Bonn, Propaganda by Peking

Varied Controversies Erupt at East German Trade Fair

By Murray Seeger

LEIPZIG, East Germany, March 19.—The Leipzig Trade Fair, older than Germany and as new as current international politics, has once again plunged its hosts into controversy.

On one front, within the Communist world, China returned to the fair after a 10-year absence with a large display filled with propaganda attacks on Moscow and its circle of East European satellite states.

On a second front, the refusal last weekend of East Berlin officials to allow three radio reporters from West Germany to cover the fair has resulted in a clash with the Bonn government.

Behind the political-propaganda disputes, this year's spring fair has attracted the largest U.S. participation ever seen here, by companies interested in enlarging their business association with East Germany and the rest of the Communist world, for which Leipzig is a traditional trading center.

The Chinese Communists walked out of the 1966 fair, according to an East German official, after finding that the East Germans had reprinted a speech by Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev which was highly critical of the Peking regime.

Chinese Return

Now, a decade later, the Chinese have reopened a colorful exhibit, although Mr. Brezhnev again denounced them at the recent Soviet party congress in even stronger terms and the East Germans have dutifully endorsed the Moscow position.

"It is supposed to be an industrial exhibit but they are here mostly to spread their political line," an East German official commented.

The message is hardly subtle. Across one end of the building, a poster in German asserts that Peking has consistently enjoyed good grain harvests.

For the Eastern countries, including East Germany, the message is clear, since they have had to spend millions of their scarce hard currency to buy Western grain.

"Our country is a country that is without debts either internally or abroad," another sign proclaims. "In China there is no income tax. Our people lead a happy life."

The visiting Communists know that all of the Eastern countries are deeply in debt to their capitalist trading partners and they are aware that Moscow has yet to repay most of the World War II bonds that Stalin forced Russians to buy.

Although their display is located in one of Moscow's most loyal allied states, the Chinese have another poster which concludes, "We will cling firmly to the principle of independence and self-reliance."

The host country has traditionally taken the most space at the fair, while the Russians have a privileged position, with a large, permanent exhibit hall of their own. But, as relations between East and West Germany have improved in recent years, West German exhibitors have become second in size only to the hosts.

This year the East Germans were anticipating an important new type of recognition—the visit of a West German Cabinet official, Economics Minister Hans Friderichs.

Last year, trade between the two countries came to $2.8 billion, compared with $950 million in 1965. The East Germans have accumulated a debt of about a billion dollars to West Germany and are struggling to find ways to reduce their deficits.

Mr. Friderichs arrived to find that the East Germans were standing firm in their refusal to grant entry visas to three reporters from two West German broadcasting systems which are regularly heard across the tightly secured border and Berlin wall, which divide the two states.

Mr. Friderichs then rejected an invitation to join in a lunch. Instead, he and his wife had tea and sausage at a highway restaurant on their way back to Bonn.

U.S. Exhibitions

The U.S. exhibit illustrates the growth of industry during the country's 200 years.

A total of 77 U.S. companies joined the fair this year compared with 15 last year.

While reporting many inquiries about possible orders, the Americans quickly found how short the East Germans are of cash.

"They can't seem to buy anything unless we buy the same amount from them," a U.S. official said.

"It is not a question of country-to-country trade, but firm-to-firm trade."

The one U.S. company which was expected to sign a cooperation agreement with the East Germans, Rockwell International, did not exhibit at the fair.

"The pattern seems to be for them to sign a small contract and use her space at the fair," a diplomat observed.

"Their trade decisions seem to be political decisions," another diplomat said. "A display at the Leipzig Fair is the ticket of admission to their market."

Soviet TV Sets

The Russians, while showing many pieces of heavy machinery, also had several consumer items, including sample high-fidelity tape recorders and television sets.

Cuba displayed food and drinks, the live talents of a cigar maker and baseball equipment for export, an unlikely product for Europe, where the game is rarely played.

The spring fair, which emphasizes machinery, is bigger and better attended than the fall fair, which is largely devoted to chemicals.

As usual, the fair was opened Sunday with a tour by Erich Honecker, chief of the Socialist Unity (Communist) party.

This year he went only to the Soviet exhibit and those of Eastern European allies. He skipped the U.S. exhibit, which he visited last year, at the first fair following U.S. recognition of his regime.

He also ignored the Chinese exhibit.

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...ency Discounts Major Danger

...5 Threats, Attacks Listed ... U.S. A-Facilities Since 1969

...SHINGTON, Mar... 19 (AP). ...e nation's nuclear facilities ... faced bomb threats, several ... attempts and cases of per... breaking through security. ...none of these incidents has ...ed in a major problem that ...endanger the public, ac... ...g to federal authorities.

...horities also disclosed yes... ...y that since 1970 there were ...idents in which persons ...leged to use nuclear mate... against cities. In each case, investigations uncovered no ...thorized possession of nu... material, officials said, and ...hreats were called the work ...ackpots and the mentally ill. FBI refused to discuss the ...nts.

...horities said there have been at least 175 threats or actual acts of violence against nuclear facilities since 1969.

A spokesman for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said most cases involved telephoned bomb threats that proved false but he acknowledged there also were several arson attempts and in two cases a pipe bomb and dynamite were found.

Potential Terrorists

Nuclear regulatory officials, not wanting to give ideas to potential terrorists or saboteurs, have been reluctant to discuss threats or acts of violence. However, they released general information about security problems to Congress Watch, an organization associated with consumer advocate Ralph Nader.

Jim Cubie, a nuclear power critic who requested the information under the Federal Freedom of Information Act, said he wanted to find out how great a security problem nuclear facilities faced.

"We wanted to find out if people with twisted minds are thinking nuclear," he said, "and it appears that they are."

The NRC statement listed 99 incidents of threats or violence at licensed nuclear facilities, which include research reactors and power plants. The Energy Research and Development Administration, which also released figures to Mr. Cubie, said there were 76 such incidents since 1969 involving government-owned or operated facilities, which are not licensed by the NRC but responsible to the ERDA.

Pipe Bomb in Illinois

Among the incidents the NRC listed, but did not elaborate on, was a pipe bomb found on May 4, 1969, near an Illinois Institute of Technology reactor and an undisclosed amount of dynamite found in September, 1970, outside a Wisconsin-Michigan Power Co. plant.

Several break-ins or incidents where security fences were breached were reported but the NRC said nothing was taken.

Mr. Cubie said it was obvious that "security at nuclear plants must be greatly upgraded."

The NRC spokesman discounted potentially serious security threats, saying, "it's not that easy to sabotage a nuclear facility.

"Each licensed facility has a very effective security program with guards, fences, alarms and all sorts of security protection and we inspect the security measures of licensees."

...ack Unit Picks ...llums to Run ...r White House

...CINNATI, March 19 (AP). ...ders of the National Black ...cal Assembly have picked Ron Dellums, D-Calif., as ...dependent party's candidate ...e presidency in November. ...assembly's executive com... ...announced yesterday that Dellums, 40, "is the popular ...verwhelming choice of our ...delegations." He did not ...whether he will accept the ...ation.

...e than 3,000 delegates at... ...g the convention here were ...ed to approve the nomina... ...omorrow and Rep. Dellums ...med that he will address ...ssembly at that time. He ...ed to comment on the nom... ...n until then.

...e accepts the nomination, ...ould head an independent ... which hopes to secure ... status in 25 to 30 states ...e November election.

...organization plans to run ...ates under the label of the ...ndent Freedom Party.

...AF Checking ...cks in C-141s

...SHINGTON, March 19 ...—The Air Force is inspect... ...273 C-141 transport planes ...e some minor cracks have discovered in them. The ... will not be grounded but ...e inspected between flights, ...orce officials said yester...

... cracks, found in the wings ...ne of the aircraft during ...e inspections, were said to ...oncritical and repairable. ...ials said they would not ... the life expectancy of the ...ft.

...C-141s have been flying most 11 years and on aver... ...ave had more than 16,000 hours each. The Air ... said the cracks are con... ...d to be the result of normal ... and tear.



United Press International.

TOPPLED BY THE SEA—Overturned as a result of erosion caused by a recent storm, a cottage lies on the beach at Plum Island, off Newbury, Massachusetts.

Pentagon Would End Delegation of Authority

A General's Power to Use A-Arms Is Issue

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, March 19 (NYT).—A retired vice-admiral who was in charge of nuclear targeting said yesterday that the Defense Department was proposing to revoke the authority given to the North American Air Defense commander to use nuclear weapons under certain circumstances.

Of all the military commands, only the North American Air defense commander has been given authority to fire nuclear weapons without the specific approval of the president. The unusual delegation of presidential authority goes back 20 years when the Army first began deploying Nike-Hercules anti-aircraft missiles, armed with nuclear warheads, as a defense against a presumed Soviet bomber threat.

Vice-Admiral Gerald Miller told a House International Relations subcommittee that "action is under way in the Department of Defense to revoke this authorization in the near future." Until his retirement in 1974, he was deputy director of the Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff, and in his retirement he is still serving as a consultant to the Defense Department on nuclear matters.

There was no immediate confirmation by the Defense Department but Pentagon officials noted, as did Adm. Miller in his testimony, that circumstances have changed considerably from those days when it was thought necessary to give the command certain restricted, discretionary authority to use nuclear weapons.

In the early period, the admiral observed, the air warning networks were not as good, and there was some concern that the commander might not be able to respond rapidly enough to a surprise bomber attack if he had to wait to obtain presidential clearance to use the nuclear-armed missiles.

Even then, the admiral said, the authority to use the weapons was delegated "only under severe restrictions and specific conditions of attack." The commander, he said, had to keep trying and trying to obtain presidential approval until the "situation was in extremis." Even then he said, the commander could use the relatively small nuclear weapons only under certain, "quite severe" conditions.

The delegation of such authority, he said, has now "outlived its usefulness." Among the changed circumstances cited by Adm. Miller and Pentagon officials were improved radar warning systems, a lesser Soviet bomber threat in an age of intercontinental missiles and a policy decision virtually to dismantle the air defense on the grounds that it makes little sense to try to defend against bombers when the nation is likely to be attacked by ballistic missiles against which there is no defense.

In the last few years, for example, the Army deactivated all of its once elaborate network of Nike-Hercules missiles except for a battery in southern Florida and another in Alaska.

The unusual delegation of authority was first disclosed as far back as 1958 by Gen. Earl Patridge, then the North American commander.

The question of delegation of presidential authority over use of atomic weapons has now been revived by suggestions, such as contained in a resolution sponsored by Rep. Richard Ottinger, D-N.Y., that the United States renounce the first use of nuclear weapons.

With the exception of the Air Defense Command, Adm. Miller said that no U.S. military commander had been delegated authority to use nuclear weapons without express approval of the president.

"Release authority is firmly in the hands of the civilian hierarchy," he said, and procedures, devices and education have all been brought together to produce circumstances where it would be virtually impossible for a military commander to use the weapons in his command without presidential release authority."

Adm. Miller opposed a no-first-use pledge by the United States on nuclear weapons on the grounds that it would invite mischief on the part of possible adversaries and increase the probability of nuclear war. The opposite position was taken by Dr. Herbert York, former research director in the Defense Department and now professor of physics at the University of California at San Diego.

The present situation, Dr. York said, almost guarantees that, if there is a war, it will be a nuclear war. Furthermore, he said, the refusal of the two major nuclear powers to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons is encouraging the smaller nuclear powers to get into a situation in which they would be tempted to use their nuclear weapons before they could be wiped out in an attack.

Collision Over Havana

HAVANA, March 19 (Reuters). —Five persons on a Cuban transport plane were killed after the aircraft and a DC-8 jet rented by Cuba's national airline from Air Canada collided over Havana last night. The Cuban plane crashed. The DC-8, with 29 aboard on a flight from Montreal, made an emergency landing.

...learst Case Is Given to the Jurors

...ontinued from Page 1)

...n, while 21—including the ...dant—appeared for the de...

A total of 807 exhibits entered into evidence.

...prosecutor spoke for nearly ... hours, presenting a care... organized summary of the ...ce to support his conten... that Miss Hearst had will... joined her captors.

Bailey spoke for 45 min... imploring the jury to find the government's case was ...led with doubt."

Browning's main conten... was that Miss Hearst simply ... not be believed.

...am sorry Patricia Hearst ...kidnapped," he said. "But ...en, from that point, make ...sumption that she remain... ...kidnap victim for the next ...nths—notwithstanding that ...ad opportunities to escape, ...thstanding that she had ...tunities to get word to her ...ts and notwithstanding the ...that she sprayed [an Ingle... Calif., sporting goods ... with machine-gun fire in ... to rescue her alleged cap... ...s to strain credulity."

...e prosecutor noted that Miss ...st had said on the witness ...i that SLA member Willie ...e had "sexually assaulted" ...m a closet where she was captive and that, contrary ...hat she had said on an SLA ...she "couldn't stand" Wolfe.

Browning then bore down ...key piece of evidence in the ...a tiny figurine, a stone... ...monkey—found in Miss ...st's purse when she was ar... ...d in September. The figu... ...she had said on tape in ... 1974, was given to her by ...e, the man she said then ...she loved.

...n the occasion of her arrest, ...had this little stone face in ...purse that Willie Wolfe gave ...over a year and a half after ...aped her, according to her," Browning said. "She couldn't ...d him, and yet there is the ... stone face that can't say ...hing, but I submit to you can ...us a lot."

...e Bailey emphasized two arguments—that Miss Hearst had been forced at gunpoint to participate in the bank robbery and that her conviction for the crime would fulfill the predictions of the SLA.

The question, Mr. Bailey said, is why she would join in the bank robbery. "And would you have done the same thing to survive? Or was it her duty to die, to avoid committing a felony?" the defense counsel asked rhetorically. "That is all this case is about, and all the muddling and stamping of exhibits and the little monkeys and everything else that have been thrown into the morass don't answer that question."

Mr. Bailey argued that if Miss Hearst is convicted, "there are going to be other Patricia Hearsts." The SLA, he said, was nothing but a group of murderers. "They killed people because they liked to kill people," he said. "And they kidnapped her because they wanted a reward —political, pecuniary—and they wanted to insult the world in which we live."

Earlier, Mr. Browning dwelled with great emphasis on the Inglewood shooting in the month following the April 15, 1974, bank robbery here. The sporting-goods store attack was followed by an alleged "crime spree" by the defendant and William and Emily Harris, for which all three now face kidnapping, robbery and assault charges in Los Angeles County Superior Court.

The Inglewood incident, in which Miss Hearst fired bursts from two carbines to rescue the Harrises, told much about the defendant's state of mind in the bank the month before, Mr. Browning argued.

'Can You Believe?"

"Can you, ladies and gentlemen, as reasonable people, accept the story that they forced her to rob that bank when one month later she is spraying this area with semi-automatic and automatic machine-gun fire in order to free the very people that she claims forced her to rob the bank?" the prosecutor asked. "Can you believe that?"

The prosecutor then discussed testimony from psychiatric experts called by the defense. They contended that Miss Hearst had been the victim of "brainwashing" or "coercive persuasion" by her captors, and they said they believed fully the story she told them. Mr. Browning said that the defense psychiatrists, all academicians, were inexperienced in interviewing criminal defendants, that they regarded Miss Hearst as a "patient" and had made up their minds even before they examined her that she was a victim of "brainwashing," their academic specialty.

The prosecutor reminded the jury that Miss Hearst had invoked the Fifth Amendment's protection against self-incrimination 42 times, refusing to discuss a period of her life as a fugitive during which he said she was voluntarily participating in apparent SLA bomb and bank robbery plots.

She had testified freely about some periods during her alleged captivity but had refused to discuss other parts. "I hope you consider that as evidence her credibility is open to a great deal of question," he said.

Attacks by Bailey

Next the prosecutor displayed a number of items seized following Miss Hearst's arrest here—evidence that, he said, shows she was a willing member of the SLA: cards containing telephone numbers in code; a diagram in her handwriting of a restaurant, an apparent robbery target; a notebook that seems to contain a bomb plan in her handwriting, making references to a "fuse" and "timing devices" and carrying a cryptic notation "meet to talk about shooting."

Mr. Bailey spent much of his time attacking Dr. Joel Fort and Dr. Harry Kozol, the prosecution's two expert psychiatric witnesses, who had concluded that Miss Hearst had acted voluntarily in the bank robbery, saying she was "ripe" for conversion to the SLA.

Dr. Fort, Mr. Bailey said, was "a psychopath and an habitual liar, purporting to know something about a subject he'd never studied." The defense counsel said Dr. Kozol had "made up a story" so that he could testify and receive a fee of $8,000 to $12,500.

Mr. Bailey said Miss Hearst took the Fifth Amendment out of fear for her life. And that fear was heightened by the recent bombing of the Hearst Castle at San Simeon, Calif., and a communiqué from the so-called New World Liberation Front threatening further retaliation unless her parents paid $250,000 to the Harrises' legal defense fund, he said.



AP.

Patricia Hearst leaving the courthouse after the closing arguments were delivered.

U.S. Envoy Gets New Africa Post

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP). —Diplomat Beverly Carter, 55, who defied U.S. policy by allegedly negotiating with terrorists last year in Tanzania, is being nominated as ambassador to Liberia, President Ford announced today.

While serving as ambassador to Tanzania, Mr. Carter allegedly helped arrange the release of three U.S. students and a Dutch woman captured by kidnappers from Zaire.

Published reports said Mr. Carter would be dismissed for violating U.S. policy forbidding ambassadors to negotiate with terrorists. After the incident, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger reaffirmed the U.S. policy but said Mr. Carter would not be dismissed. "In any individual case... [U.S. policy] requires heartbreaking decisions," Mr. Kissinger said.

...ul Death Sentences

...OUL, March 19 (Reuters).— Seoul Appeals Court has ...ld death sentences given two ... convicted of spying for ...h Korea.

Moscow Blocks A Visit by Six Norway Deputies

OSLO, March 19 (Reuters).— The Soviet Embassy here has turned down applications for visas from six Norwegian parliamentary deputies to visit the Soviet Union for interviews with dissidents there, organizers of the visit said today.

They were to have been accompanied by a friend of exiled Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn on a 10-day visit.

In a letter to the organizers, the embassy said the visit "was not in line with accepted international standards for noninterventions in the domestic affairs of other nations."

The deputies wanted to interview Andrei Sakharov, the physicist and Nobel Peace Prize-winner, and other dissidents.

One of the deputies, Torstein Tynning, a Conservative, said rejection of the applications confirmed that the Soviet authorities "have a very bad conscience concerning their treatment of dissidents."

Mr. Tynning said he had expected that the visas would be granted. He said the six deputies, all non-Socialists, would press the matter further.

Military Buildup Denied by Hanoi

HONG KONG, March 19 (Reuters).—North Vietnam today described allegations that it was massing troops near the Thai border as "impudent slanders."

The North Vietnam news agency, monitored here, quoted the Foreign Ministry as dismissing allegations made by Thai Deputy Premier and Defense Minister Pramarn Admiraksan. He said on Wednesday that 28 battalions of Communist Pathet Lao and 17 battalions of North Vietnamese with cannons and tanks had moved near the Thai border, threatening Thailand's security.

The North Vietnamese statement said: "This is the dirtiest and ugliest act ever taken by the right-wing reactionary militarists in Thailand, aimed at misleading and inciting the Thai public and undermining the long-standing friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Thailand."

Newly Disclosed Evidence Cited

Hiss Assailed, Backed by Writers

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, March 19 (WP).—Previously unpublished evidence in the 26-year-old Alger Hiss perjury case shows that Mr. Hiss was not an innocent victim of McCarthyism, a Smith College professor has concluded.

The professor, Allen Weinstein, contends in a magazine article published yesterday that Mr. Hiss "has been lying . . . for nearly 30 years" about his relations with his adversary, Whittaker Chambers, a confessed Communist spy, who died in 1961.

In a long book review, Mr. Weinstein, an authority on the espionage trials of the 1940s and 1950s, argues that one of Mr. Hiss's main arguments in his defense was proved false by his own hired experts, whose opinions never surfaced in the case that ended with Mr. Hiss's conviction.

At a press conference in New York yesterday, Mr. Hiss, 71, denied ever lying about his relations with Chambers. He said he had never engaged in espionage and had never given any stolen official documents to Chambers. "I was innocent then and I am innocent now," he said.

Mr. Hiss has contended he was framed in a conspiracy that included the "forgery by typewriter" of documents he was alleged to have stolen from the State Department in the 1930s.

Mr. Weinstein asserts that the new evidence shows that typewriter experts retained by Mr. Hiss found that the documents actually had been typed on Mr. Hiss's own Woodstock typewriter and that handwritten corrections on the documents had been done either by him or his wife, Priscilla.

Basic Problem

"With the defense experts as friends, the Hiss camp hardly needed enemies," Mr. Weinstein wrote. "The defense's basic problem was in keeping the government and the public from learning about the conclusions of its own experts, which it successfully managed to do at the trial."

Mr. Weinstein cited the previously unpublished evidence in the current issue of the New York Review of Books while reviewing a book that strongly defends Mr. Hiss's innocence.

The book, "Alger Hiss: The True Story," by John Chabot Smith, argues that Mr. Hiss was framed by Chambers, and concludes with an appeal for the vindication of Mr. Hiss by act of Congress. Mr. Smith covered the two Hiss trials in 1949 and 1950 for the New York Herald Tribune.

Mr. Weinstein's research included more than 15,000 pages of FBI material made public by a freedom of information suit that he filed but the most significant new evidence was turned over to him by Mr. Hiss and his lawyers.

Mr. Hiss was convicted of perjury on Jan. 21, 1950, and served 44 months in prison. Chambers testified that Mr. Hiss, a high State Department official, had given him copies of stolen documents that were transmitted to Soviet agents. Mr. Hiss maintained he never stole any documents and that he had known Chambers only briefly and by another name.

Crucial Typewriter

The central piece of evidence in the case was a Woodstock typewriter which, according to FBI experts, had been used by the Hisses to type the documents. Hiss supporters have contended that either another typewriter with similar characters was used or that someone, possibly Chambers, had gained access to the Hiss Woodstock in order to frame Mr. Hiss.

But, according to Mr. Weinstein, Mr. Hiss's own experts examined the machine and found that it had been used to type the documents and that the typing was identical in technique to that on other papers typed by Priscilla Hiss.

"Almost every expert hired by Hiss's defense—before and during the trials—confirmed the judgments of the FBI's own experts," Mr. Weinstein wrote. "They agreed that the typing was identical to specimens of Priscilla Hiss's typing and came from the same Woodstock machine."

He added: "Even more troubles to the defense, several of their experts also decided that either Alger or Priscilla Hiss had written the interlinear corrections on the various typed documents, thus linking the couple even more closely to the material in question."

Using documents provided by the Hiss defense, Mr. Weinstein names Harry Cassady as the expert who "showed in detail" that Mrs. Hiss had typed the documents. The defense expert who showed that the documents had been typed on the Hiss machine was Edwin Fearing. Neither testified at the trial.

Mr. Weinstein charges that Mr. Hiss "lied repeatedly" about his own knowledge of the Woodstock.

Mr. Hiss told a grand jury he had no "independent knowledge" of the typewriter, for which the FBI was searching. But a letter from John David, one of Mr. Hiss's defense lawyers, shows that Mr. Hiss had told Mr. Davis he had given the machine to the son of a Hiss household maid, Mr. Weinstein wrote.

Hiss Cites FBI Files

NEW YORK, March 19 (NYT). —Mr. Hiss said last night that the newly available FBI files show that agents knew that a former maid's son had been given Mrs. Hiss's typewriter before she was alleged to have typed documents on it for a Soviet spy network.

He also said the files show that agents told the late FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover, that the Hiss typewriter was bought in 1928 but that the typewriter put into evidence in his 1949 and 1950 perjury trials had a number indicating it had been manufactured more than a year later.

It was the first time Mr. Hiss had declared that such points, similar to those he had unsuccessfully argued in the past, were supported by FBI files released under a Freedom of Information Act suit.

Once again, this time to an audience of 250 persons at the Overseas Press Club, he declared, "I never handed Whittaker Chambers any State Department documents. I never engaged in espionage and I was never a member of the Communist party or involved in any of their activities."

The examples Mr. Hiss cited as found by his supporters in the FBI files included:

- A bureau report that Perry Catlett, son of a former Hiss maid, had responded after lengthy questioning that the Hiss typewriter had been given to the Catlett family when the Hisses moved to a new home about the beginning of January, 1938. Typed excerpts and summaries from documents Mr. Hiss assertedly gave Chambers were dated January to April, 1938.
- An FBI "urgent" telegram of May 17, 1949, asserting that "investigation had established" that the Woodstock typewriter found by the Hiss defense and introduced at the trial could not have been the family machine. Comparisons were used at the trial to cite products from the machine as the same as the Chambers documents.
- FBI knowledge before trial that Navy Department documents reproduced on two so-called "pumpkin microfilms" released only last summer had been "kept on open shelves at the Bureau of Standards library," available to anyone.

Reagan Shrugs Off Pressure To Quit Primaries, Back Ford

By Lou Cannon

HICKORY, N.C., March 19 (WP).—Ronald Reagan brought his fading presidential candidacy into North Carolina with a defiant refusal to quit the Republican presidential race.

Mr. Reagan, apparently exasperated with questions about how long he will be able to remain in the race, responded testily in Greensboro yesterday when he was asked by reporters about an appeal from a group of Republican mayors calling for Mr. Reagan to abandon his challenge.

"For Heaven's sakes, fellows, let's not be naive," Mr. Reagan said. "That pressure is engineered from the same place that they engineered the pressure for me not to run in the first place—the White House," Mr. Reagan said. "I'm not going to pay any attention to them now when they suggest that I should quit. Tell him [Mr. Ford] to quit."

Private Indications

But there were private indications here by some staunch Reagan supporters that the former California governor's campaign is on its last legs.

An aide said that Mr. Reagan would "seriously reassess" his position if he suffered a major defeat in Tuesday's North Carolina primary.

Two Reagan aides, press secretary Lyn Nofziger and scheduling secretary Paul Shirley, went to Washington for a strategy session with campaign manager John Sears. A Washington spokesman for Reagan, discounting talk that this reflected signs that Mr. Reagan was considering withdrawal, said the meeting was routine.

Mr. Reagan, meanwhile, continued to insist that he had "a fighting chance" of defeating Mr. Ford in North Carolina, where the President's strategists now foresee a decisive victory.

Governors Appeal

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP).—Seven Republican governors today called on Mr. Reagan to quit the GOP presidential race and instead work for the election of President Ford. Mr. Reagan quickly turned them down.

The seven were James Holshouser jr. of North Carolina, Daniel Evans of Washington, Mills Godwin of Virginia, Arch Moore jr. of West Virginia, Otis Bowen of Indiana, William Milliken of Michigan and Jay Hammond of Alaska.

CIA 'Leak' Source Asked to Resign

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP).—Arthur Kranish, a newsletter editor, said today he has been asked to resign from the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics because he reported the substance of a CIA briefing (IHT, March 17).

Mr. Kranish contended he did nothing wrong in publishing information from the briefing and said he does not intend to resign. He said he received a letter from the institute requesting that he quit.

The editor of Science Trends, a Washington newsletter, Mr. Kranish revealed that senior CIA officials believe Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "ready and available for use." Institute members, who paid $6.50 to attend the briefing last week, were asked not to take notes or bring cameras. Mr. Kranish says he did neither. He said he wrote down his recollections immediately after the meeting.

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So you get more than just a technologically advanced timepiece. You get the watch that's changing the world's standard of accuracy.
Seiko Quartz.

SEIKO
Someday all watches will be made this way.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, March 20-21, 1976 *

South Korea's Dangerous Man

A dangerous man is on the loose in South Korea, one who threatens to provoke internal upheaval and to cost his country the support of its leading foreign ally. Indeed, given the ruthless centralization of power in Seoul, this man is in a position to do more damage to South Korea's stability and security than any other figure. He often makes the monomaniac who runs North Korea, Kim Il Sung, look like an ineffectual ward politician. He is, of course, South Korean President Chung Hee Park.

President Park is as spoiled a despot as any ruling today. He started his political career unexceptionably enough. But the narrowness of his electoral victory over Kim Dae Jung in 1971, a contest in which his party extorted $3 million from Gulf Oil alone —apparently frightened him. He reacted over the next two years by turning South Korea into a personal dictatorship. Meanwhile he played on the solicitude many Americans have felt for his country since the Korean war, and on the gratitude some Americans expressed for his help in Vietnam, and he got the United States at once to build up his army and ignore the increasingly repressive quality of his rule.

The other day a dozen or so brave South Koreans gathered in a church in Seoul to read a "declaration of decency and national salvation." They asked President Park to resign so that democracy could be restored. The group included his old nemesis Kim Dae Jung and leaders of South Korea's Christian community. Arrested promptly, they are evidently to be charged with plotting to overthrow the government. If convicted, they could be executed—eight other South Korean political challengers were executed last year. The arrests are described as the last gasp of the political opposition. This does not mean that political opposition will end but that it will be forced underground. President Park offers no alternative.

Now, President Ford laid hands on President Park with a visit a year or so back. Secretary of State Kissinger's position, that Mr. Park's geopolitical role is too important for the United States to take issue with the way he runs the country, is all too well known. Still, it is dangerous and dishonorable for the Ford administration to remain silent about President Park's domestic savagery. Administration mumbling notwithstanding, this is not the only choice for the United States.

We do not believe that the United States should abandon the South Korean people or otherwise act in a way that would tempt war. But we do believe that the administration's permissive tolerance of South Korean police rule, far from allowing U.S. officials to wield a softening influence by quiet diplomacy, has simply permitted President Park to tighten his grip. We suspect that President Park is laughing up his sleeve at Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger and the U.S. people. He is telling himself that there is no assault on U.S. values that the United States cannot be conned into condoning in the name of anti-Communism. If the administration cannot bring itself to set President Park straight, then the Congress, which controls the funds that keep him afloat, should do so on its own.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Full U.S. Employment

A fundamental U.S. domestic issue—how to establish a full-employment economy under conditions of relative price stability—has been thrust into the forepoint of a presidential campaign in which all the candidates in both parties have shown greater readiness to hide behind slogans than to define realistic solutions.

The persistence, in the wake of the recession, of unacceptably high levels of both unemployment and inflation makes it clear that the United States needs stronger weapons for balanced growth than were provided in the Employment Act of 1946. That landmark law of the immediate postwar period committed the federal government to foster maximum employment, production and purchasing power, but it offered few tools for attaining that goal.

Now a bipartisan coalition, backed by organized labor, civil rights groups and a broad list of other sponsors, has put before Congress a bill aimed at giving some substance to the full-employment concept. It is far from a perfect measure—especially in its calculated omission of any credible defenses against a new wage-price spiral—but it is considerably more realistic than earlier versions which wound up in committee wastebaskets on Capitol Hill.

The bill is designed to create a permanent institutional framework within which the president, the Federal Reserve Board and Congress would work to assure the "right" to a useful job at fair wages for all adults who are willing and able to work.

The specific target would be to cut unemployment to 3 per cent within four years, a rate slightly less than half the present slump-swollen level among workers over the age of 20. Special programs would be devised to overcome lack of job opportunities for teen-agers, whose idleness rate remains close to 20 per cent and, for black youth, far above that.

The new measure, with Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and Rep. Augustus Hawkins, D-Calif., as chief sponsors, represents an impressive challenge to the change-nothing approach so characteristic of the White House and most of Congress through the past 18 months of intolerably high unemployment.

Regrettably, the bill's validity is seriously undermined by the insistence of big labor on excluding any provision for price-wage controls even on a standby basis. There will be justifiable public concern that, in any tight labor market, unions and employers would abuse their leverage to restart the inflationary spiral.

Even with an effective and equitable program for wage-price restraints built into the law, there is some danger that policies of the magnitude needed to hold the jobless level under 3 percent would stimulate inflation. Such fears cannot be brushed aside; but they must be measured against the vastly greater costs to the economy of idle manpower and idle plant capacity, plus the drain in public funds of high unemployment insurance and welfare payments.

The potential benefits of the new law to all elements, employed and unemployed, require flexibility by the bill's backers and its foes in trying to overcome its many serious weaknesses and build on its strengths; but the millions currently shut out of a chance to make their full contribution to a productive economy have a right to hope that the nation is finally prepared to make good on its neglected promise of three decades ago.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Portugal's Economy

Portugal's current economic situation is characterized by improvisations and makeshifts.

Yet the almost casual optimism with which many highly placed officials and politicians regard the future is striking. The still almost intact gold reserves taken over from the previous regime may provide some justification for this, but there is a tendency to underestimate the fact that Portugal is a small, non-industrialized country whose agriculture is not efficient enough to feed the population, and additional burdens are imposed by the large numbers of returning refugees from Africa and the loss of hard-currency remittances that used to be sent home by workers in other countries. In view of all this, it is not surprising that the government has been putting out feelers in the hope of attracting foreign investment. The new foreign investment law is unlikely to be finalized before the April 25 elections, but it will in any case need to embody the kind of guarantees that arouse confidence if Portugal is to persuade investors from the Western world to fill the gap left open by the indifference or incapacity of the countries that were loudest in urging Portugal to divest itself of its colonies.

—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

Moscow Toughens Its Stance

Two speeches in Moscow have suddenly justified the many statements by Western leaders accusing the Soviet Union of expansionist aims: that of Defense Minister Marshal Grechko and that of Kremlin ideologue Mikhail Suslov. Both manifested a remarkable toughening of Soviet policy . . . Brezhnev's criticism at the 25th Party Congress of certain dissident parties now seems relatively light compared to Mr. Suslov's opprobrium of any inclination to emancipate Communist parties . . . Suslov has just been awarded the "Karl Marx gold medal" for his "contribution to the study of Marxist-Leninist theses." Another proof of the triumph of hard-liners: Party theoretician Viktor Afanasyev was named as editor-in-chief of Pravda . . . (Grechko's) statements, which point up a program to strengthen Soviet armed forces, could weigh heavily on the future of détente or what is left of it . . . Mr. Suslov pilloried all Communist parties which try to put any distance between themselves and Moscow . . . Rarely since the Soviet condemnation of Yugoslav "heresy" by Stalin has such anathema weighed over the has the specter of a split been so present within the ranks of the international Comheads of Communist leaders.

—*From Le Figaro (Paris).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

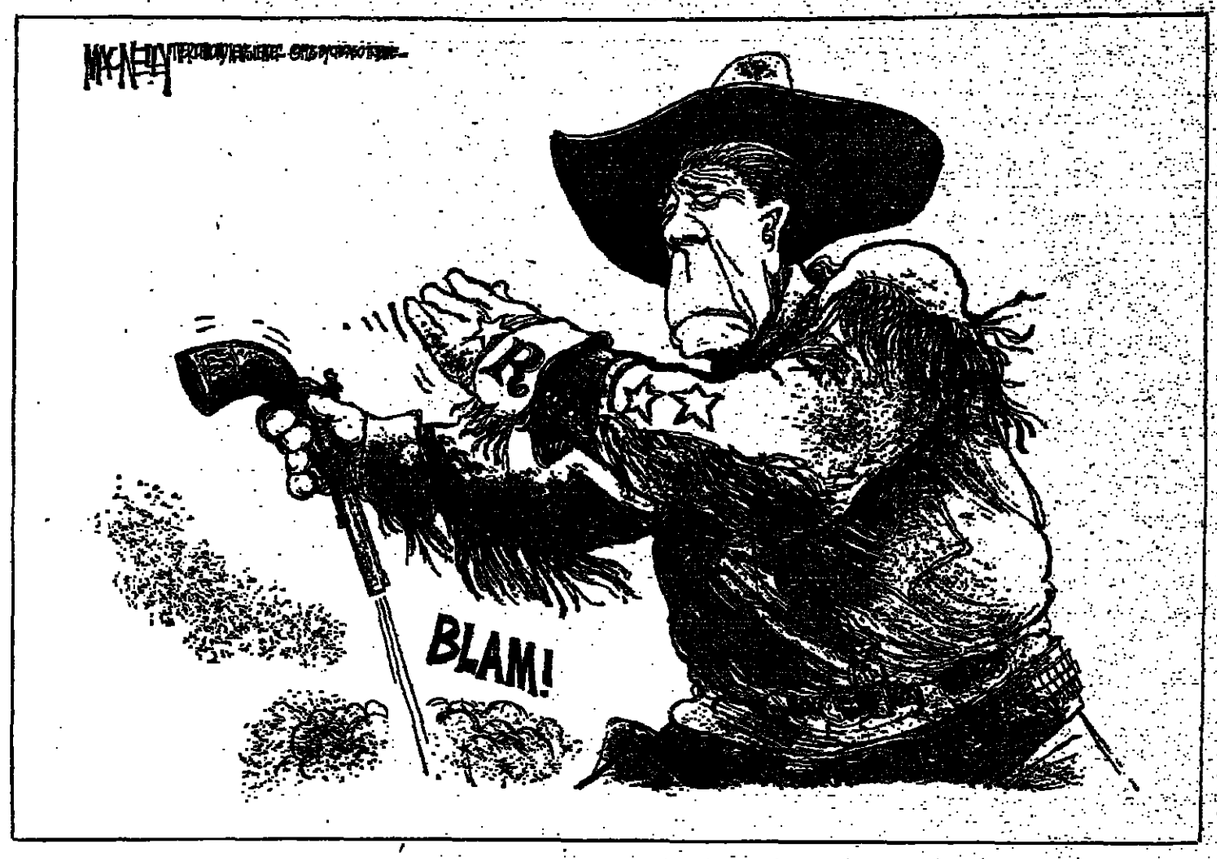
March 20, 1901

PARIS.—The newspapers have just announced that Mr. Mougeot, Under-Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs, is giving attention to the plans for a new system of telephonic communication, which is to unite all the important places along the Mediterranean coast. Furthermore, Marseilles and Paris will be placed in direct communication, as will Paris-Cannes, Paris-Menton, and the other important cities of the Riviera.

Fifty Years Ago

March 20, 1926

NEW YORK.—The youth and flappers of these modern times of night clubs, bootlegging and debutante cabareting, called the "Jazz Age," were defended by Bishop Manning, who preached at the Lenten Service for young people at St. Thomas Church. He blamed the parents for most of the children's faults, pointing out that if parents patronized bootleggers, it was only natural that children, too, would carry hip flasks.



Message to Carter: Don't Pretend

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Jimmy Carter is discovering what Ed Muskie and George McGovern learned to their sorrow in the last Democratic presidential campaign: that the role of the front-runner is much tougher than the role of the challenger.

For once out front, the leading candidate is not only the visible target of all other competing forces, who want to shoot him down, but is regarded as a potential president, whose every move, action and speeches are expected to be "presidential."

Thus George Romney of Michigan lost his lead by admitting publicly that he had been "brainwashed" by the generals on Vietnam; Ted Kennedy lost the White House at Chappaquiddick; Ed Muskie lost his lead by losing his temper in the '72 New Hampshire primary, and George McGovern almost killed his chances by poor staff work on picking a running-mate and defining his welfare policy at the start of the '72 campaign.

His Struggle

In his struggle to the front of the Democratic pack this year, Carter has scarcely missed a step, but his first major foreign policy speech before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations was less successful, and it illustrates one of his major problems in the last half of the primary campaign.

He offered it to a well-informed audience as an explanation of how he would approach the problems of foreign policy if he were elected president: how he saw the international situation today; what our role in the world should be; what kind of policies and policy-makers we shall need in the last years of the 1970s. In short, he invited a test of his abilities to handle the intricate, subtle and dangerous relations with other countries as president of the United States.

His Chicago speech was a very bold but disappointing exercise, for essentially it was a litany of the sins of the past, a critical and often unfair estimate of the present, and an idealistic, almost dreamy view of how to conduct foreign affairs in a world of conflicting nations and ideologies.

He proclaimed that "our foreign policy today is in greater disarray than at any time in recent history." Considering where we were with Johnson and Nixon in Vietnam, considering that the republic is not now at war for the first time in 15 years, and that President Sadat has just kicked the Russians out of Cairo, this was at least a debatable, and maybe even a silly, conclusion.

Kissinger Critic

Carter was more generous to other countries than he was to our own. He was savagely critical of Henry Kissinger's "secrecy," a popular view these days, though Kissinger has made more speeches defining U.S. policy, testified before the Congress more often, and held more news conferences with more reporters than any other secretary of state or national security official since the end of the last war.

Carter's compassion for the rest of the world was admirable, but greater than his understanding of the problems that face the Washington he wants to preside over as president. "The people of other nations," he said, "have learned in recent years that they can neither trust what our government says nor predict what it will do.

"They have been hurt and disappointed so many times that they no longer know what to believe about the United States. They want to respect us. They like our people. But our people do not seem to be running our government."

There is some truth in all this but, considering the practical world Carter wants us to deal with, not much. In Chicago, he really thought he was making a "presidential" speech, but actually he made a campaign speech, as if he were behind rather than ahead.

It was not, of course, "his" speech. He had a problem. Having got out in front in the presidential race, he was being asked to get beyond his personality and spirit, which have got him where he is, and define his foreign policy.

So between the 18-hour days, flying between Florida, New York, Washington, visiting the newspaper offices, shuttling down to North Carolina, he got somebody else to help him present his approach to the problems of the world.

The Writer

He was the speaker, but Zbigniew Brzezinski was the principal writer. He picked a scholar. "Zbig" is, like Henry Kissinger, one of the wisest and most articulate men who have come to the United States from Europe, a teacher at Columbia University, director of the Trilateral Commission, which is doing really creative work in getting the United States, Europe and Japan together on their common world problems.

Long before Jimmy Carter became a "front-runner" in the presidential campaign, he went to the trilateral meeting in Tokyo and elsewhere, but it would probably be wrong to assume that he is an expert on foreign affairs as a result.

In the struggle of his campaign, Carter is merely going back to this experience to find answers to those who wonder whether, as president, he could grapple with the problems of the world. His Chicago speech didn't answer the question. In fact, nobody even printed the text, which from his point of view was probably lucky. He has made great progress to the fore by being dead honest, but in Chicago he was pretending, and if he pretends, he may lose everything.

Italy: Knocking at the Door?

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME.—As the Italian Communist party (PCI) creeps perhaps immutably toward a share in governing power, Enrico Berlinguer, its logical and persuasive leader, insists he has no remote intention of doing away with democracy in this tormented republic and that his massive organization is pledged to honor democratic freedoms.

"We will never have a Solzhenitsyn case in the Italy of the historical compromise," he adds, "no one here will ever suffer for his ideas."

"Historical compromise" is the Italian Communist phrase for admission of its party, now perhaps the nation's largest, to a governing coalition which it would dominate together with the Christian Democrats, a Roman Catholic movement. The wobbly Christian Democrats, backed by the United States, still oppose such a formula.

Most Popular

Berlinguer, a slender man with an elegant but slightly haunted face, was recently voted Italy's most popular man by a public opinion poll. Yet he professes little faith in the accuracy of such samples in this emotional, cynical and politically maladroit nation.

Many of his ideas are pragmatic rather than based on Marxist dogma. Thus, for example, he would like to bolster this tottering economy by taking a strong stand against inflation (now above 18 per cent). He believes Italy's resources are foolishly dissipated, above all in wasteful, overloaded public administrations.

It is necessary, he feels, to remove parasites from the bureaucracy and also to reform the tax system drastically, improving collection methods and establishing fairer rates. Morever, he thinks Italy spends too much on food imports, especially meat, thus impoverishing the nation. Local productivity, including increased livestock herds, is essential. He considers it ridiculous for Italy to import huge amounts of ostentatious luxuries, including whiskey.

Berlinguer believes a kind of Occidental renaissance is taking place in Communism's political world. This implies, for Italy, a return to the party's origins. Marxism, as he sees it, was the fruit of Western workers' thinking but it triumphed only in the East—Eastern Europe, Russia, China, etcetera.

Western workers halted on their march to progress. Some became Social Democrats, not even Marxists. But the European workers' movement is now regaining strength and resuming its original role. A progressive tradition is reviving and democracy is posed here within this concept, he contends.

Nevertheless, Berlinguer will explain, this Communist renaissance doesn't change differences that exist between various countries and between various Communist parties. Each of the latter develops differently, as in the cases of France, Italy and Spain.

In France the Communists have been seeking to build a left alliance with the Socialists. Here the Communists prefer a "historical compromise" in which the leading non-Communist role would be played by the Christian Democrats, a vital approach in a massively Catholic land where the Vatican and priestly hierarchs hold major parts.

Moreover, Berlinguer points out, the Italian Communists haven't advocated the Marxist phrase "dictatorship of the proletariat" since their earliest days and it wholly vanished after World War II. But in France, where such "dictatorship" was a tenet until quite recently, the French party has only now prepared to modify the phrase.

The Italian party differs on certain key issues with Moscow, and Berlinguer's address to the recent Soviet party congress was, he admits, coolly received. Italy's Marxist program contains several non-Marxist doctrines, related to political goals, not dogma, and accepted by its eighth congress in 1956.

Berlinguer insists there is much open debate in his party. Yet he acknowledges that permanent organized disagreement is not tolerated after a congress decides on programs: such dissent becomes degenerative and corrupting, in his view, as can be seen in Italian (non-Communist) parties.

Paradox

Despite acknowledged differences between Italian Communists and other national parties in Western Europe—as well as profound departures from the Soviet view—Berlinguer paradoxically argues for solidarity of all Communist parties. Indeed, his organization lacks relations only with the Chinese and Albanians.

The Italian party is ready for ties—but Peking and its tiny chum, Tirana, make plain they aren't interested. The Italian leadership argues that China today is more interested in Western right-wingers—like Nixon, Franz-Josef Strauss or Amintore Fanfani—than in Western Marxists.

One difficult question is posed by Italian Communism's pledge of solidarity with other parties, including the Soviet Union's. How does that jibe with the Italian party's pledge of solidarity with NATO, if Communists enter a Rome government? NATO doesn't feel solidly inclined toward the Kremlin—or any Marxist citadel, for that matter.

Letters

Tribute to Mansfield

James Reston's tribute to Mike Mansfield (IHT, March 6-7) brings out a seldom-aired value that alone can temper the uses of party and cause. This is private and personal caring—and caring, moreover, for the private and personal.

My experiences with causes—whether institutional, religious, or social—have shown me not that they are empty or hollow. Not at all. But that they do most often run one appalling danger: that of riding over the persons, sometimes even the very principles, they serve.

This is nothing new. The experience is not unique to myself. But the kind of caring that Reston attributes to Mansfield is, in a way, always new. It is always new because it must come forth from the man, each time, and at each fresh encounter or event.

Yet what is ever stressed by party and cause is the total need for utter exclusion of the personal and the private. Whether such dedication be called duty, method, or even sacrifice—it is sometimes most blind, intemperate, and even destructive.

Mansfield seems to have handled his career otherwise. "That's Mike," writes Reston, "always the human side of things."

An approach, alas, that needs to be widely learned.

RUFUS GOODWIN.

Basel.

Share the Work

Constant reference to the unemployment figures in Europe and the United States reminds me that "unemployment" as such would cease immediately if those working worked less and thereby shared their jobs with those out of work. This would have enormous social, psychological, and political implications. The unemployed also could be given "scholarships"—to travel, to study, to develop ideas, projects, businesses. Society needs thinkers, creative energy, new ideas.

Surely the payment for doing any job should be the job itself; let us move away from thinking in wage-earning terms. If we provided for everyone's minimum needs, we would begin to eliminate work as drudgery. People need to spend their energy creatively and joyfully.

JIM HAYNES.

Paris.

Objection

I must protest at the insulting cartoon [by Bill Mauldin] (IHT March 9.) We are accustomed to the vilification of Arabs in your pages but might I remind you that aid from OPEC countries to the underdeveloped world is considerably higher than that from the United States or any European country. Also, the giving of alms is a basic tenet of Islam, a religion that is still very much alive.

M. KARTING.

Paris.

Balancing Act Continues in Middle East

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The late outbreak of fighting in Lebanon, while an undoubt tragedy for those involved, ser a useful political purpose. It c flates Syria's pretensions dominate the Arab world.

Egypt is now able, as Preside Sadat has seen, to reassert claims to leadership. That, turn, means the United Sta can develop a sensible progra of assistance to Cairo which co centrates on economic and e cludes military help.

The starting point for analy is the string of successes achie ed by President Hafez Assad Syria since the Sinai agreeme worked out by Secretary of Sta Kissinger between Israel a Egypt last year. Assad, believi his own position had been s out, moved to discredit the Egy tians and their ties with t United States.

A first score was made aft a visit to the Soviet Union. T Soviet Union has now replenish Syrian military stocks to t point of excess.

A second success came wi other Arab states. Jordan tighte ed its links with Syria and ente ed into a joint command arrang ment. Then there was a thi victory scored at the United N tions. In return for agreeing renew the mandate of the UN o server force separating Israel a Syria, the Security Council agre to hold a debate on the Pale tinian question with represent tives of the Palestinian Liber tion Organization present.

Lastly there came what look like a solution to the Lebane civil war last month. A cease-fi and what seemed to be politic compromise between Christi and Moslem factions, was achie ed by Syrian-trained forces a Syrian diplomats. In effec Lebanon became a Syrian prote torate.

Military Mutiny

The trouble which broke o in the Lebanon last week was military mutiny against Syri proconsular role. The mutiny w led by left-wing Moslems in t Lebanese Army. It was support by factions of the PLO back by Iraq and Libya. Thus the was a clear showing that Syr does not have enough weight the Lebanon or the rest of t Arab world to consolidate political gains.

Syria's weakness was not le on. President Sadat, His maj speech in Cairo last Sunday dre attention in the United Stat chiefly because of the furth breaking of the military ties wi the Soviet Union. But the mo important theme was a reasse tion of Egyptian leadersh against the Syrian challenge.

"In Syria they are saying th Egypt is isolated," Mr. Sadat sai "How?" he asked, and then ans swered his own question.

"In politics," he said, "our r lations with the world are no the best. Egypt has achieved mo than anybody imagined . . . If y look at the Arab world . . . w shall find that Egypt is actual leading general national work all fields."

Even the largely cosmetic dec sion to cut the remaining th with the Soviet Union was a sh at the Syrians. Sadat, in h speech, pointed out that the Ru sians had betrayed President A sad during the October war. E added that the Soviet aim in t Arab world was to create a lliances with, among others, Syria ancient rival, Iraq.

All this does not mean th everything is back in balance the Near East. The Lebanon cou explode in ways that would dra Syria and Israel into hostilitie It is important for Washingto to use its good offices in bot countries to check the wor dangers.

But it does seem clear th Egypt has not been isolated. The seems to be no danger th President Sadat will be outflank ed on his left by Syria or ar other radical force to the detr ment of U.S. interests.

The real problem, according is to help Mr. Sadat at hom That means primarily aid to t Egyptian economy, which Sad himself describes as "in a ve difficult position." However, t military sales program now bei peddled by President Ford an Secretary of State Kissing makes absolutely no sense. I only purpose (since the Unite States can prevent any Israe attack on Egypt) is luxury item for the Egyptian Army. But ma of President Sadat's internal di ficulties result precisely from t popular resentment of the tas for high living which he and s many other army officers alread indulge so lavishly.

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m Bites a Problem

enya Flying Doctors Bring edical Aid to Isolated Areas

By Michael T. Kaufman

DWAR, Kenya, March 19 (?).—The doctors' sma l plane over the dusty expanse families of Turkana tribes- could be seen squatting in es of rare shade guarding herds of scraggly goats.

ide the plane, two physicians two nurses—a team from the African Flying Doctors Ser- —were making their monthly to Turkana country, an area 7,000 square miles stretching rd the Sudan border, where t 200,000 nomads live and e there is just one resident n. The team is part of a st but growing effort In- d to bring basic medical and hygienic practices to ed regions.

the 1 1/2-hour flight from bi, the members of the team ssed reports in the daily papers announcing the official opening, the day before, of a multimillion-dollar open-heart surgery unit in the capital. They saw this as an irony of development.

Here they were, heading for two days of almost nonstop surgery without X-rays, without stocks of blood, in an area where infant mortality is said to be almost 50 per cent, and less than 400 miles away, the most advanced cardiac unit awaited its first patients.

At Lodwar, Sister Patrice O'Leary, the only doctor on permanent duty in the Turkana district, drove the surgical team to the state hospital she runs.

Sixteen Cases

"We've got sixteen cases for you," she told Dr. Donald Gilchrist, the surgeon who performs about 1,000 operations a year in remote stations, and Dr. Peter Papworth, the anesthetist. "One lion bite, the usual number of hydatids, nothing terribly complicated."

Sister Patrice, a nun in the order of the Medical Missionaries of Mary, led the team through the two wards. The 32 beds were taken up by the more serious cases, while 75 patients were waiting.

As the doctors conferred on the cases, they came to the young man who had been bitten by the lion. Through an interpreter, he told them that he had been guarding his goats when they were attacked by five lions. When he ran at the beasts with his spear, one of the animals bit him in the right calf. The tendons were torn and there were signs of gangrene, although no bones were broken. The man proudly told the doctors that, despite his wound, he had killed the lion.

The shepherd's defense of his goats was not unusual. Goats are the most common medium of exchange used to barter wives and spears, and the diet of the Turkana is composed entirely of a mixture of camel blood and goat milk.

By 10:30 a.m. the team was in the small operating theater and ready to begin. A thermometer on the wall read 94 degrees in Lodwar, an administrative center with a prison, a school, a hosp tal and a few small shops.

The team worked for the next seven hours, completing the final operations in failing light with a nurse holding a flashlight. As usual for the area, more than half the operations were for hydatid disease, a condition which results when the tapeworm of the dog is transmitted to humans, usually children. The parasite cannot live in the human host but it creates huge cysts, usually on the liver, which, if not removed, will cause death.

By the next morning, as the team prepared to fly to an even more remote mission clinic at Kaguma, their Lodwar patients were all doing well. The man with the lion bite, for instance, did not require amputation.

"It's really the most amazing thing to see the toughness of these people," said Dr. Papworth, an Englishman who gave up his private practice in Nairobi to join the flying doctors. "I can never get over it. The day after, they are sitting around and walking after major surgery."

"What is perhaps most remarkable," said Dr. Gilchrist, a Scot, "is our incredibly low rate of postoperative infection, which is only 4 per cent compared to 15 per cent in most Western urban hospitals."

The organization that Dr. Gilchrist works for is officially known as the African Medical Research Foundation, though it is usually referred to as the East African Flying Doctors. It was founded 15 years ago by Dr. Michael Wood, a plastic surgeon who remains its director general, and by Dr. Tom Rees, an American surgeon. The cost of the operation, which involves preventive medicine safaris into the bush, medical research and emergency medical flights to remote areas hooked up by radio circuits, is supported by charitable contributions funneled through chapters in the United States, Canada, England, Switzerland and Scandinavia. In addition, the governments of Kenya and Tanzania contribute a yearly allotment and there are direct subsidies from foreign governments.

Dr. Wood, who has been asked to consult on the creation of similar medical services by eight African governments, believes that for the developing world mobile basic medical and preventive programs are essential. Last year alone, his teams flew 417,208 miles treating 24,875 patients, most of whom would never have been seen by a doctor if it were not for the foundation.

m's the Word High Court, en for Judges

SHINGTON, March 19 (AP). ef Justice Warren Burger rned that judges who make hes on the Supreme Court as one did recently, will be d as lawbreakers.

Supreme Court spokesman yesterday that Justice Bur- ued the warning to Harold e, chief judge of the Dis- of Columbia Superior Court, Superior Court Judge Harry nder spoke on the steps 1 7.

dge Greene was informed judges would be treated in ame manner as any other s violating the restrictions use of the Supreme Court ses," the spokesman said. ederal law makes it an of- punishable by a $100 fine days in jail to deliver "any ague or oration ... in the me Court building or ds."

ch 7 was "Judge Harry nder Day," and the judge, s black, was being honored art of a "positive image" am designed to recognize rements by blacks.

the steps outside the Su- e Court, Judge Alexander of the history of the s rulings on racial issues, poetry by black writers and ted what he said was a n of "dual justice."

2 French Fighters Crash

CHAUMONT, France, March 19 (AP).—The wreckage of two French Air Force Mirage fighters which disappeared on a low-level training flight yesterday was found in a forest in eastern France today.



Associated Press.

LOOK MA, TWO PAWS—A 12-week-old polar bear cub shows off to mother at the Dudley Zoo in Britain.

Most Are Cutting Services

Huge Deficits, Overstaffing Threaten Europe's Railroads

BONN, March 19 (AP).—State-run railroads in Western Europe, long models of reliability and travel comfort, are finding themselves in such serious financial trouble that thousands of miles of track must be eliminated.

"It's 1 second to 12, not 1 minute before. When the clock strikes and nothing has been done to solve the railroads' structural problems, it will be the death sentence for this enterprise," the West German railroad president, Wolfgang Vaerst, warned.

Burdened by inflated work forces and debt-ridden passenger services on rural lines, European railroads manage to stave off bankruptcy only with the help of multibillion-dollar government subsidies each year.

Vast investments are now needed for 155-mile-an-hour super-trains and other high-speed equipment, ra sing concern whether Europe's railroads can survive as nonprofit public services.

West Germany's railroad, which has a staggering deficit of $10 billion, has proposed closing nearly half its 17,400 miles of track and eliminating 130,000 jobs during the next 10 years in an effort to concentrate passenger and freight services on profitable main lines.

However, actual closures will be considerably less—about 4,000 miles—because of regional political considerations and labor union opposition, West German transport officials said.

Rail concentration and economizing measures in other Western Europe nations are meeting with varying degrees of success, a 10-nation Associated Press survey showed.

British Rail reduced its track network from 18,000 to 11,000 miles and slashed its payroll from 600,000 to 250,000 workers during the last 30 years without solving its financial problems.

The chairman, Sir Richard Marsh, announced Monday that he is quitting because of government meddling with railroad hiring policies and criticism of his handling of the network, which lost $800 million last year. British Rail sources predict additional tracks and jobs will have to be eliminated.

Sweden's national railroad claimed a $25-million operating profit last year after years of deficits, the payoff for eliminating 2,100 miles of unprofitable tracks since the early 1960s. Still, it needs a $200-million government grant this year to maintain passenger service on the 7,400-mile network, 63 per cent of which is rated unprofitable.

Belgium's railroad, which lost $1.3 million in 1974, has cut 280 miles of secondary tracks during the last decade and substituted economical commuter buses in these rural areas. The 2,400-mile network is now being bolstered by third or fourth lines on some heavily traveled sections to strengthen passenger and freight-train capacity.

Automation has allowed Norway to reduce its railroad payroll from 28,000 to 18,000 in the last 20 years and 1,000 more jobs will be eliminated in the next five years. Despite a $70-million operating deficit last year, the railroad plans to build new lines which are considered less of a pollution hazard than superhighways.

The French railroad, which lost $360 million last year, is in the process of closing down inefficient lines and opening new ones but it plans no major cuts in its 280,000-member work force.

Paris-Lyon Link

This month, Paris officials approved plans for an $800-million high-speed line linking Paris and Lyon by 1981, providing rail competition for intercity jets. Environmentalists had delayed the project for three years. They warned that it would cause irreparable damage to the Burgundian countryside and prove as economically controversial as the Concorde airliner.

Italy's 9,600-mile rail network is losing more than $3 million a day (about $1.1 billion a year), yet track closures are rare and fares remain the lowest in Western Europe to keep 1 million passengers riding daily. Many of the travelers have discounts, ranging from 25 to 70 per cent, and about 10,000 privileged persons, including politicians and war veterans, ride trains each day without paying a single l ra.

Austria's railroad is deeply in debt and a hiring freeze has been imposed on the jobs of 7,000 employees who retired in recent years. It hopes to attract more business by updating equipment and services with $2.7 billion of investments during the next 10 years.

The Swiss railroad is expecting a record deficit of $304 million this year.

The Dutch government is expanding the nation's 1,770-mile rail network and purchasing new rolling stock despite persistent deficits—$66.5 million in 1974 and $58.6 million in 1973.

Canadians Bag Santa

NANAIMO, British Columbia, March 19 (AP).—Daniel Lowry of Vancouver has been convicted of trying to shake down adults and children—while posing as Santa Claus.

Lowry, 26, was fined $50 yesterday after being convicted of common assault. The crime reportedly occurred before Christmas.

Chris Brennan, a lawyer for the government, said Lowry was charged by one man who said "Santa" grabbed him by the lapels and demanded money for a religious group.

European Reds Again Unable to Agree on Parley

BERLIN, March 19 (UPI).—Representatives of European Communist parties have failed again to agree on a planned conference.

Communists from East and West ended another meeting in East Berlin yesterday without announcing agreement on a draft report for the conference acceptable to all parties.

The disagreement, caused by differences over Moscow's claim to leadership, now has lasted 13 months.

The East German news service ADN said representatives of 27 European Communist parties met for three days for further work on a draft report and referred "the results of their work" to the 27 parties and to a commission planning the conference.

ADN said the atmosphere of the three-day meeting was "constructive"—a word the Communists use to indicate lack of agreement. The working group has been meeting sporadically since February of last year.

EEC Summit Still On Despite U.K. Situation

BRUSSELS, March 19 (Reuters).—Preparations are going ahead for a European Economic Community summit meeting as planned on April 1, despite rumors of a possible cancellation because of the resignation of British Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Officials here and in Luxembourg, where the nine heads of government are due to meet, reported that there has been no request from any EEC state for a postponement.

Study Notes Effect of Rise In Population

By Sara E. Hansard

WASHINGTON, March 19 (IHT).—Inflation, unemployment, illiteracy, climatic change, political conflict and reduced individual freedoms are some of the effects of world overpopulation, as well as the more commonly recognized problems of hunger and overcrowding, a new research paper says.

The study, sponsored by the UN Fund for Population Activities, lists 22 world problems which would be severely exacerbated by continued population growth. At its present rate, world population could double in the next 37 years, reaching 8 billion.

The authors, Lester Brown, Patricia McGrath and Bruce Stokes, argue that these pressures will actually help keep the population from reaching the United Nations' end-of-century estimate of 6.64 billion. The present world population is about 4 billion.

One of the things they said would help bring about a downward trend is the current deemphasis of child bearing by women in industrial countries.

Men Given Preference

Women in other countries, however, suffer the most from increased demand on education facilities, since men in many societies are given preference for education. Of the world's 800 million illiterate adults, the study found, nearly two-thirds are women and the number of illiterate females has been growing faster than the number of illiterate males.

Hunger, the authors said, is the most recognized problem of overpopulation. In recent years it has been compounded by increased worldwide affluence. "more and more people demanding more and more food," and indications that some food sources, like certain fisheries, may actually be declining.

They also said that agriculture in North America, the main source of world grain exports, is "reaching the point of diminishing returns"—using more nitrogen fertilizer has not produced the large increases it has in the past.

The authors contend that for the first time the world is experiencing "scarcity-induced" inflation, meaning available supplies of petroleum, firewood, fish and certain minerals may be running out. They said this had not happened before because scarcities were always of a temporary nature, caused by wars or droughts, for example.

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AROUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Paris

Macumba, Galerie Urubamba, 4 Rue de la Bûcherie, Paris 5, to March 30.

Macumba is a syncretic cult that is practiced in Brazil and that derives from African and Indian beliefs and from Catholicism. It is in the main a magic cult whose purpose is to obtain the aid of benevolent or malevolent spirits. The present show assembles various cult objects (plaster statues representing the spirits—in many cases the representation coincides with that of certain Christian saints) and commercial items related to the cult, such as incense to burn in order to seduce someone, or to be successful in some venture, and repellent liquid to ward off a man or a woman (a different repellent is required according to the sex of the person to be driven off). An intriguing, informative and well documented exhibition in a compact form.

* * *

Botero, Galerie Claude Bernard, 5-7 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to April 30.

Botero's world is characterized by a special largeness. Not necessarily in format (although some of the drawings here are about 6 feet by 7), but his human figures are all giants, about 5 feet across the beam and wrapped in a hand's width of fatty tissue. The house cat is a loutish young tiger, onions the size of cantaloupes bear down upon the gasping dresser and you could drown in the coffee pot. Botero is from Colombia and his iconography derives in part, and derisively, from the emphatic and bloated baroque of the colonial period. The eyes of his figures are dull as those of dolls, the most soulful look belonging to a rather lumpish snake and a caiman, trapped spirits, both of them, obviously. Botero's approach is never violent; his watercolors are orchestrated with a bucolic sweetness, a sort of calculated naïveté that accentuates all the more the oppressiveness of the subject.

* * *

Courtin, C.N.A.C., 11 Rue Berryer, Paris 8, to March 29.

Courtin has worked for 30 years as an engraver and has also, during the past 10, been producing gouaches and oils. The present show is a retrospective of a work that could well be the bright-colored, abstract prolongation of an Aztec codex, handsome, firm, pleasing to the eye.

* * *

Gloria Kisch, Galerie Stevenson et Palluel, 80 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 3, to March 27.

This young American artist works in a minimalist vein, using rope, resin, plaster etc. Fortunately the approach is sensitive rather than dogmatic and the pieces shown look rather like sober cult objects instead of being a theoretical exercise. This in itself is unusual—like a sign of life emerging from a very rarefied atmosphere.

* * *

Anna Shanon, Galerie Nane Stern, 25 Avenue de Tourville, Paris 7, to April 3.

Shanon's collages don't look like collages. They are delicate abstractions in beige, brown and gray (an occasional pale blue also) structured by a loose net of vertical and horizontal cuts. Mild visual chamber music.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Betty Cumming/James Cumming, Marjorie Parr Gallery, 285 King's Road, London S.W.3, to March 27.

Betty Cumming, who trained as a painter, here presents subtly colored and woven tapestries which each have literary and literal titles, and are to be considered rather as pure than as applied art. James Cumming, head of the painting school at Edinburgh College of Art, makes figurative oils which very happily continue a direction taken by Wyndham Lewis and other of the vorticists and afterwards inexplicably neglected by British artists.

* * *

Aguayo, Taranman Gallery, 256 Brompton Road, London S.W.3 to March 30.

Aguayo has made 26 line engravings to accompany a finely printed limited edition of the "Sonnets Funèbres" of Pierre Lecuire, which he wrote in memory of the artist Nicolas de Staël and of his brother Robert Lecuire. Apart from the engravings, editions of the book, related material by and about de Staël, and other publications illustrated by Aguayo are included in this impressive small exhibition.

* * *

Enzo Plazzotta, Italian Institute, 39 Belgrave Square, London S.W.1, to March 31.

"To mark 25 years of the Italian artist's activity in London," this exhibition of his bronzes has been arranged by the cultural department of the Italian Embassy. So long and so well has he worked here, indeed, that we have come to accept Plazzotta as a native sculptor; except that on examination of his work the origin of his mastery is evident. Certainly nothing finer of its kind is being done anywhere in Europe; this especially applies to the current series of studies of the ballet in action.

* * *

Albert Houthuesen, Richard Nathanson at Colnaghi's, 14 Old Bond Street, London W.1, to March 31.

Houthuesen (born 1903) had to wait until the early 1960s before his work was even a little appreciated outside a circle of friends and connoisseurs. It is easy to see why; for in this present exhibition, which consists of a large number of his lithographs and most of his paintings since 1972, with the addition of a few much earlier oils to 'place' him in the contemporary context, the work is wholly uncompromising. In the tradition of artist-visionaries, he allows the viewer no quarter. There is a masterwork here, which summarises the turbulent aspect of his genius—"Harlequin Leading the Forever Condemned Before the Storm." There is another which is the quintessence of serenity—"Moon, Muse and Poet Clown."

* * *

Keith Grant, Roland, Browse & Delbanco, 19 Cork Street, London W.1, to April 9.

Iceland and Ireland are the themes of Keith Grant's latest paintings, all of which have been completed within the past two years. Grant is exceptional among British neo-romantics in choosing to portray darkness, winter and storm rather than the lyrical aspects of Iceland and the gentle green atmosphere of Ireland. His paintings of the night skies in Ireland and the erupting volcanoes of Iceland are nevertheless some of the most powerful imagery of our times.

* * *

Oskar Kokoschka, Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle Street, London W.1, to April 10.

As a tribute to Kokoschka on his 90th birthday, Marlborough has had the happy idea, instead of mounting a vast retrospective, to make a choice loan exhibition of 20 cityscapes and landscapes (the title of the exhibition) from the 1923 "Augustus Bridge, Dresden" to the 1968 "Istanbul." Including to portray darkness, winter and storm rather than the lyrical aspects of Iceland and the gentle green atmosphere of Ireland. His paintings of the night skies in Ireland and the erupting volcanoes of Iceland are nevertheless some of the most powerful imagery of our times.

* * *

Oskar Kokoschka, Marlborough Fine Art, 17 Savile Row, London W.1 to mid-April.

The well-established Aberbach gallery of New York has now opened a London establishment which intends to introduce the artists for whom the U.S. gallery is already well-known. The opening show of Hundertwass. graphics, tapestries and mixed media work sets a very high standard to maintain.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE



Albert Houthuesen's "Frieze of Clowns" at Nathanson and Colnaghi in London.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 19 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"Robin and Marion" picks up the legend of Robin Hood and Maid Marion 20 years after he went off to the wars with Richard the Lion-Hearted. Vincent Canby writes, "The curious and contradictory new film directed by Richard Lester and written by James Goldman completes a story that I'm not sure many people wanted completed." The confused plot is a mixture of adventure, gag, romance and, Canby says, "is ultimately most appealing as a story of mismatched lovers who found too little too late." It relies on its stars, Sean Connery as Robin and Audrey Hepburn as Marion. Nicol Williamson plays Little John, for Canby "a thankless role." Richard Harris "does his best work in a long time as the mad Richard," writes Canby, while Robert Shaw "makes a Sheriff of Nottingham who's more humane than is absolutely necessary." Denholm Elliott "is wasted in the role of Will Scarlett."

* * *

"Confrontation," by the Swiss director Rolf Lyssy, "films numbness virtually in physical form," writes Richard Eder. The numb are the Jews living in Switzerland just before World War II, trying to ignore what is happening in Europe. The main character is a Yugoslav Jew who escapes to Zurich and kills a Nazi. In Eder's view, Lyssy "has made a highly intelligent movie but perhaps not a very successful one." The Yugoslav, "magnificently played," says Eder, by Peter Bollag, is tried and the courtroom scene, the critic says, "turns an original and disturbing film into something of a political pamphlet." Eder objects to Lyssy's turning the audience into the courtroom and concludes, "We are not in a courtroom, we are at a movie. Our moral obligations are vastly different."

Plays

"The Lady from the Sea" by Ibsen brings Vanessa Redgrave to Broadway for the first time in the role of Ellida, whose loveless marriage is challenged by the return of an old lover. Clive Barnes calls it a "play by a man almost old who still carries with him the urgent images of youth." For Barnes, the "exquisitely staged" production by Tony Richardson "has captured both the wildness and the peace of the play. He never misses a trick." Miss Redgrave "has a tawny radiance" in the role of the heroine. "She moves in a very defined fashion; her body creates unselfconscious poses. There is a divine contradiction to almost everything she does." The set and costumes by Rouben Ter-Arutunian "has created a timeless environment," says Barnes, which "provides that ambiguity between appearance and reality that the play demands." Music and sound effects by Richard Peaslee and Thomas Skelton's lighting all contribute to the concept.

4 U.K. Awards For Movie 'Alice'

LONDON, March 19 (UPI).—The film "Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore" ran off with four awards of the British Academy of Film and Television Arts.

The film was declared the best of 1975. It also won Robert Getchell the award for the best screenplay, while Ellen Burstyn was named best actress and Dian Ladd best supporting actress.

Stanley Kubrick won the best-direction award for the film "Barry Lyndon." The film also won John Alcott the award for the best cinematography. Al Pacino won the best-actor award for "The Godfather Part II" and "Dog Day Afternoon."

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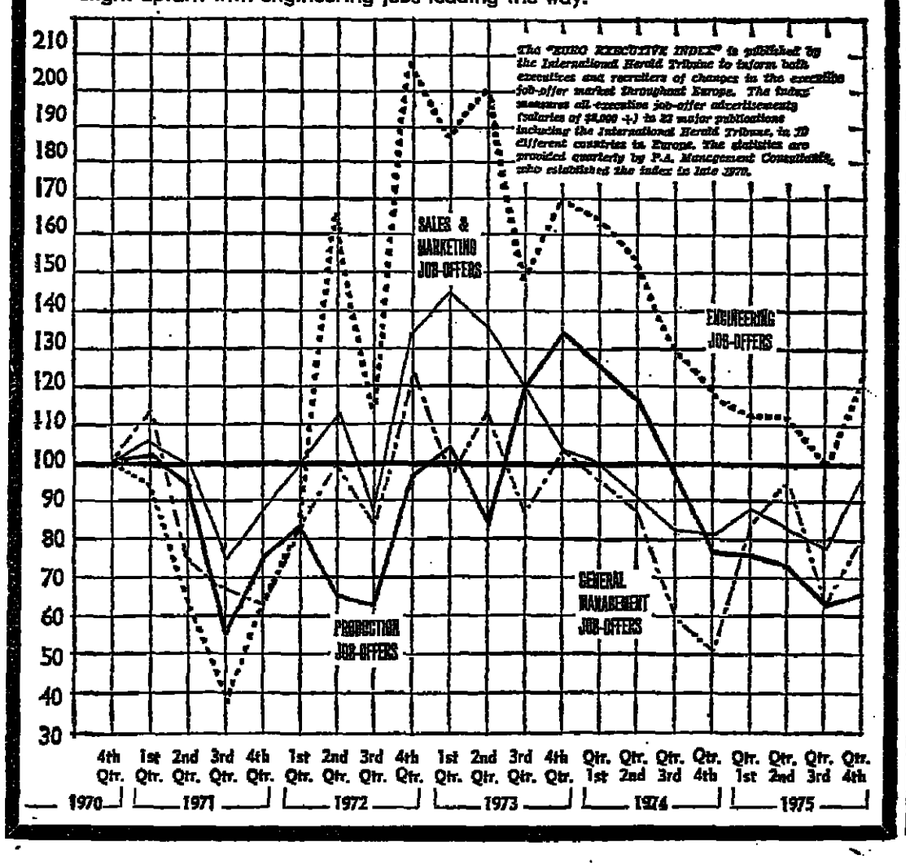
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After 2-year decline, the major categories of executive job-offers show a slight upturn with engineering jobs leading the way.



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ART IN NEW YORK

Questions About a Sculpture Show

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK—"The first comprehensive exhibition of the art of American sculpture" is how the Whitney Museum describes its newly opened Bicentennial presentation.

It's an exhibition, all right, designed by that innovative, iconoclastic pair of architects, Venturi and Rauch, the ones who so heartily approve the look of the Las Vegas Strip because its random pop-art-type neon lights and structures are "vital."

I'm not sure it's the *first* such survey, as the museum claims, although I don't think that matters very much.

I'm not even sure that much of what's on hand in the section covering the past 15 years (such as a rather large area of floor space given to three ball bearings and a couple of pieces of black felt arranged—actually unarranged—by Barry Le Va) can be called sculpture at all.

Still, we can settle for "comprehensive" if we're feeling generous. But I find it difficult to accept as such a show that, for all its chronological time span and the four stories of museum space it occupies, includes nothing at all by artists whose gifts, repute and contribution are as considerable as those of Naum Gabo, James Wines, Leonard Baskin, Peter Agostini, Lee Bontecou, Richard Stankiewicz, Raoul Hague... too many others to name. Not when it finds room for Robert Morri's floor-to-ceiling arrangement of loops of felt fragments (what's with felt this season?), five works by Richard Tuttle (he's the man whose hung rags and random cord-lengths were given a one-man show at the Whitney last season), four of Paul Manship's sleek prancing gazelles and mincing nymphs, three of Herbert Haseltine's bronzes of thoroughbred horses, one of them depicting the whole winning polo team at Meadowbrook in 1909, and a large gallery full of 19th-century white marble charades portraying children mourning their dead doves, blind beggar girls, hysterical leaping bacchantes.

But what the exhibition plainly is not, is comprehensible. It was *organized about what must have* seemed a sensible, pragmatic idea. Since the material is so varied, let six experts sift the areas which are their specialties for what they consider significant. What comes out, however, lacks either a shared point of view, or a common denominator of taste, or a sense of history as it happened. What we get is so idiosyncratic a collection of value judgments as to result in total confusion.

Sculpture made from 1776 to 1900, for exemple, was assembled by Wayne Craven, professor of art history at the University of Delaware. His approach, predictably, was that of the scholar, but one leery of making aesthetic judgments. And so this section emerges as a vastly boring, sometimes laughable, sporadically fine company of works from that mid-19th century period when so many American sculptors took to the hills of Rome, there to emulate Italian neo-classicism in portrait busts of heroes and patrons, self-consciously posed episodes from mythology and the Bible, sentimental anecdotes, all kinds of banal themes that could be and were endlessly reproduced by Italian artisans for sale to American travelers, tycoons and culture-lovers for installation in Victorian parlors, sumptuous gardens, public buildings, parks.

This is history. A tradition was set that continued, unbelievably, through at least the first quarter of the 20th century, and is sustained still in the moribund rituals of a few professional sculpture societies which, until recently, commanded for their members some of the country's richest public sculpture commissions. They were able to do so because there is still wide popular response to such sculpture (by the unsophisticated who genuinely enjoy it; by the over-sophisticated who love it as "camp"), and because the alternatives (see the Whitney section dealing with them) have been so far beyond broad acceptance and understanding.

But I have two reactions here. First, *the point* could have been made very quickly: it didn't need the tons of white marble at hand. Second, the emphasis should clearly have been on the splendid things that a few sculptors of the time, often the ones who remained at home, did accomplish. Daniel Chester French's, Chauncey Ives's, John Frazee's and Hezekiah Augur's strong, direct, vital heads of contemporary heroes, for example.

Most of the folk sculpture in the exhibit, done around the same time but continuing into the present, and gathered by Tom Armstrong, director of the Whitney, is so fine it becomes the exhibition's best section. (Also folk art, of course, but shown under the title "Aboriginal Art," are some splendid carvings by Northwest Indians).

Here the juxtaposition with makers-of-marble-for-the-market is provocative. In a sense, these images, mostly made as shop signs, ship figureheads, weathervanes, might also be seen as tainted with commercialism. Actually they were not. They were the work of untrained but highly gifted artists totally free of any need to follow fashionable trends, bringing to their efforts natural skill, a strong sense of rhythm and proportion, intense vitality and directness of approach that would assure immediate communication to all who saw them.

When we get to the period between 1900 and 1930 we find that Daniel Robbins, formerly director of the Fogg Museum, did a commendable job except for his overgenerous inclusion of 19th-century hangovers such as George Gray Barnard, Malvina Hoffman, Stirling Calder, Manship, Anna Huntington. But he brings in the key figures of the time, many of them still richly productive. They include De Creeft, Chaim Gross, Nakian, Zorach, Storrs. These are the artists many of us grew up with. It was a good heritage, although almost bankrupted by the influence of a single work also in the show. That's Marcel Duchamp's *store-bought shovel*, meant originally, in 1915, to be a nose-thumbing gesture at the Establishment and its sacred art values. But it turned into a Declaration of Independence for a generation that came along 30 years later.



Jo Davidson's "Gertrude Stein" (1920) in Whitney show.

In the 1930-to-1950 section, assembled by Rosalind Krauss, associate professor of art history at Hunter College, come the splendid talents we grew up not with, but to, as even the artists themselves grew from what they'd been before. This section runs heavily to Calder, David Smith, Noguchi, Roszak, Lippold, De Rivera, Ferber, Cornell, Nevelson, artists so familiar and ubiquitous no comment is required here.

It's the 1950-to-1976 area that throws everything out of kilter. Not necessarily because the items are so revolutionary. Artists in the preceding section were trailblazers who still found fairly quick response and approval, because *the one thing absolutely* clear about them was that they were making sculpture. The new generation is busy making theories, some of which they translate into sculpture, which is fine, like Oldenburg's "soft" shapes, Samaras's pins-and-needles boxes, Jasper Johns' fabricated ale cans, Larry Bell's glass labyrinth.

But most are avowedly anti-sculpture, as Duchamp was when he showed a shovel. Barbara Haskell and Marcia Tucker, both on the Whitney staff, assembled this section, which runs strongly to commercial bricks (Carl André), electric bulbs (Flavin), pits in the earth (Michael Heizer, seen, necessarily, in photos), ball bearings and felt fragments (Le Va and Morris).

They're sometimes amusing, sometimes provocative, sometimes mildly annoying. I'm reminded of the child in the TV ad who asks, "Mom, is it soup yet?" Is this sculpture yet? Maybe. My objection is that the overwhelming emphasis in this section on what would still seem to be propositions, conceptions, theories (and this is actually not all that's happening, at all), throws the whole exhibition out of whack.

Except maybe, if we think of these things in relation to those 19th-century marbles, there could be a relationship. Both were essentially expressions made to suit Establishment taste. Except that the Establishments are different. In the 19th century we had the rich buying to decorate fashionably their sumptuous establishments. Now we also have the rich buying to decorate fashionably their sumptuous establishments, in this case museums, banks, and the like. Incidentally, the bill for the present project was paid for from the coffers of the Chase National Bank and the National Endowment for the Arts. That, now, is Establishment.

THE ART MARKET

Looking at the Shoebox Complex

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 19 (IHT).—Monday, Room 9 at the Hôtel Drouot Rive Gauche looked like the study room of a retired naval officer with antiquarian tastes.

Astrolabes, sundials and other instruments for measuring time and position, mixed with brassy microscopes, were stashed behind the auctioneer's podium. A sale of this kind, almost exclusively devoted to scientific instruments, would have been unusual a few years ago. But it is now one of the most prosperous sectors of the market. Prices have been rising steadily without any of the sudden jerks that have affected other categories such as paintings and graphics or, to a lesser degree, some objets d'art.

While the dramatic drop on 20th-century masters in the past two years has varied from 30 to 50 per cent, instruments do not appear to have been at all affected by the depression that followed the October, 1973, crisis.

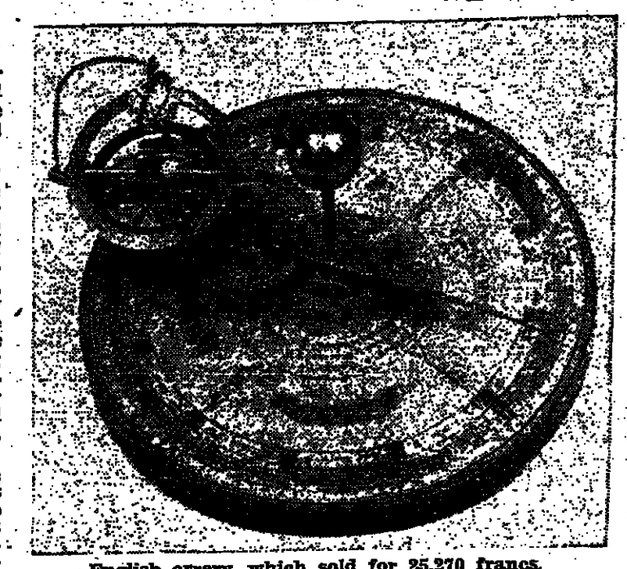
World Records

Last November world records were broken at the Greppin collection sale in Zurich, superbly handled by the Koller Gallery, at a time when the market as a whole had its ups and downs. It was then thought that this was due to the outstanding quality of the collection, the like of which had not been offered on the market since the turn of the century.

Monday's sale, conducted by Jacques Tajan, showed that objects of good quality which appeal to collectors of moderate means fare just as well. There was, for example, a good, but not unusual, diptych sundial, an object which looks like a rectangular flat case of ivory with engraved astronomical indications, about 12 centimeters long. It was signed by Conrad Karner, a well-known German instrument maker of the late 16th and early 17th century, and dated 1622. The period is late for that kind of instrument by sophisticated collectors' standards. It went up to 20,340 francs, 30 or 40 per cent over the price one would have expected.

More significant still, 19th-century instruments, of which vast numbers have survived, often in excellent condition, did well too. A small portable English orrery, a mechanism explaining the solar system, made in 1812 by W. Jones, brought the fantastic price of 25,270 francs—two and a half times what it would normally be worth on the market. This cannot be accounted for by its rarity or stunning beauty. It was simply a fine piece, like most objects in this category at that period.

The reasons for this continuing popularity are partly due to the characteristics of the objects and partly to the people involved in buying and selling. All instruments, from the 16th century on, can be described and identified with the utmost precision, a quality that has played an ever-increasing part in the appreciation of art, and particularly objets d'art. Their nature and function never raise doubts. They are more frequently signed—and dated—than objets d'art because great importance was attached to the maker's name at the time they were made.



English orrery, which sold for 25,270 francs.

In the 18th century people bought a quadrant by Butterfield as they today buy a Leica or a Nikon camera. When the English instrument maker, who had set up his workshop in Paris, died, authorized French makers produced instruments in his style marked with the words "An Butterfield." The precision with which instruments can be described and characterized is an asset to investors. True it is shared by the three other art market categories that thrived in the past few years —silver, coins and graphics. But instruments have added advantages against each of these categories. Unlike silver which is cumbersome, many of them—diptych sundials, astrolabes, etc.—are compact and can easily be stored.

Alain Brieux, the dean of French dealers in scientific instruments, calls it the "shoebox complex" and says it is the main reason for an accelerated rise of all small fishish pieces: The flat semi-circular protractor, only 6 centimeters in diameter, signed "Butterfield à Paris," which made 1,160 francs Monday, would have fetched a third of that price in the late sixties.

Only coins are more easily stored, but they are too small to show well in a display case and above all too monotonous. Moreover, coins will sometimes raise difficult problems regarding authenticity as do graphics which can be reprinted—a reprint being worth almost nothing compared with an original impression.

One last quality makes instruments ideal for investors: They are mostly in mint condition because they had to be kept intact in order to be usable. All this might have resulted in an uncontrolled boom if it were not for the sophistication of the scientific instruments which require a measure of genuine interest and self-education from any would-be collector.

Brieux says all the collectors he has known or trained in the past 20 years have developed a high degree of connoisseurship often rivaling that of the professionals.

They come mostly from the professions—doctors, architects—and industry. The strongest market in his view is France, both in terms of supply and demand. But, he points out, auctions play a minor role as opposed to London where the most important public sales are held. Britain probably comes second, followed by Germany. In the United States, museums and universities are major buyers, but collecting is on a small scale compared with other fields.

The market prospects are good. This is a field where extremely fine pieces can still be acquired well below the $2,000 mark. Occasionally, bargains can be made at auctions, such as the graphometer, signed by Lenel in 1780, which sold for 8,640 francs. The piece, preserved in its original leather case, was as good as new—and of superb quality.

Less Chocolate, Meat Consumed by Swiss

GENEVA, March 19 (UPI).—Chocolate and meat consumption fell in Switzerland last year. Producers attributed the decline to the recession.

Swiss meat producers reported that an average 3.1-per-cent drop in consumption, from 63 kilos a person in 1974 to 62 kilos last year, was due to higher prices. Suchard, a leading chocolate manufacturer, said a 27-per-cent fall in profits was due to fewer tourists, the departure of more than 100,000 foreign workers and "people being more careful with their money."

LONDON THEATER:

British Musical Set in Dixie

By John Walker

LONDON, March 19 (IHT).—The British musical, trying for a few high kicks, has once again fallen flat on its face. "Mardi Gras," at the Prince of Wales, displays the local ineptitude for staging large-scale work, the uncertainty of approach, the timidity and lack of originality that has marked nearly every musical that has originated here.

"Mardi Gras" is better than many of its recent rivals but is still a failure, a collection of bits and pieces that never cohere. There is no organic feeling to the show—the score, by Alan Blaikley and Ken Howard, is simply a succession of unrelated songs and the big production numbers often have only a tenuous relationship to the musical's development, being merely an excuse to fill the stage with cavorting bodies.

The unwieldy structure is built on the flimsy foundations of Melvyn Bragg's book, a standard "boy-meets-loses-gets-girl" story set in New Orleans's Storeyville in 1917, with the hero a white Chicago pianist who falls for an octaroon whore and urges her to reform her ways.

It is brave of English writers to attempt so American a setting. The result has all the authenticity of Al Jolson's "The Jazz Singer." Mr. Bragg doesn't write dialogue. His characters preach at each other in a mixture of pious homilies and cracker-barrel philosophizing.

Prosy Bartender

In order to explain the foreign setting to the local audience, Mr. Bragg provides as narrator a prosy bartender whose line in nudging tourist chat soon palls.

When the characters are not addressing platitudes to each other, they name drop (Buddy Bolden, Jelly Roll Morton, Sidney Bechet) in the manner of showbiz history lessons, as if they were aware of others' future significance.

This archness is compounded by the music, which, after a perfunctory attempt at Dixieland jazz and blues, settles for more modern harmonies and a succession of pleasant, though unmemorable, songs.

Only once—as the heroine sings of the loss of faith while a revivalist group belts out a hymn—does the show reach the quality one would expect from its director, Clifford Williams. But even he is reduced to repeating his effects; later on a gospel song is again performed in counterpoint to a raucous celebration.

Finally, the show topples into melodrama with a stabbing and a death during the carnival—a suicidal act by its creators, for it is too trivial to encompass such gravity.

Passionate Pout

As the high-class octaroon who could pass for white, Dana Gillespie certainly couldn't pass for black. She has a petrified gentility about her, expressing passion with a pout or a frown. She sings well but cannot express emotion through song. Nicky Henson, as the hero, begins with dash and energy but is given little to do but hang around the fringe of the action looking soulful. Aubrey Woods, as a stylish villain, Miquel Brown, with her strong passionate voice, and Gregory Munroe as a hired killer emerge with some credit from this unfortunate evening.

Philip Mackie is a graceful and witty writer and his television series, "The Organization," stylishly pricked the pretensions and meaningless rituals of big business as observed through the workings of a public-relations department. Two of the episodes have now been turned into "The Chairman" at the Globe Theatre.

They make, surprisingly, dull theater. On television, the mannered, clever dialogue worked brilliantly. On the stage, it seems much flatter; it needs an intimate delivery, a close-up of the speaker. On Stuart Stanley's open set, which emphasizes that the organization seems to have few workers, the actors are too isolated.

But the first act often amuses, notably in the frenetic performance of Peter Blythe as a neurotic theoretician wading ever deeper into the swamps of organizational jargon. Tony Britton, too, as a suave manipulator, gives a fine comic performance but nothing they can do can stop the play falling apart after the interval.

At the Royal Court, Yemi Ajibade's "Parcel Post" is an English suburban comedy about a mail-order bride, whose only novelty is that it has a black author and is acted by an excellent black cast. Mr. Ajibade gives a notable performance as the hapless bridegroom but his play has little originality or interest. It is in the tradition of other work by London-based black authors—amusing, tolerant and easygoing but inward-looking and narrow in its view of a black community trying to come to terms with the curious tribal rituals of the English.



Nicky Henson, left, and Dana Gillespie in "Mardi Gras."

Duke of Windsor Exhibit

LONDON, March 19 (AP).—The orders, decorations and medals of the late Duke of Windsor, who abdicated the British throne in 1936 and died in 1972, will be put on display at the National Army Museum here next week, the Defense Ministry said.

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
44⅝	37⅝	AbbtLab .88	17	80	43⅜	42½	43⅛	+ ¼
51¾	33	ACF In 2.60	9	30	48½	48	48¼	+ ½
10¼	8¼	AcmeClv .50	7	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
4½	2⅝	AdmDg .04e	9	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅜	9⅝	AdmEx .91e		65	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
5¾	4	Adms Millis	13	11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13½	7⅞	Addressog	16	129	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
9¾	7¼	Advinv .18e		2	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	15	285	25⅞	26½	26¼	
8⅞	4⅝	Aguirre Co	92	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
13⅞	9⅝	Ahmans .20	7	24	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	23	109	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
82¼	63⅜	AirPrd .20b	19	91	77⅝	77	77¼	— ⅛
20⅞	13	AirbnFrt .60	15	66	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ¼
26¼	17¼	Aircoinc 1	7	92	25¼	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅜
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	8	0	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25¾	18⅞	Akzona 1.20	35	22	22¼	22¼	22¼	
15⅞	13⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	7	6	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
107½	104½	AlaPw pf 11		161	107½	106½	106½	—
16⅞	11½	Alaskin .15e	7	82	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ¼
19⅞	4	Albanyin .60	6	2	17	17	17	— ¼
8⅝	5⅞	AlbertoC .36	23	35	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	18⅝	Albertsn .72	8	47	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
29	19⅞	AlcanAlu .40	42	124	27¾	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅜
18½	14⅝	AlcoSld .68	6	34	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
28	21⅝	AlconLb .28	21	49	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
9¼	6⅜	Alexdrs .36e	9	106	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	AllesCo .95e	24	32	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
43¼	26½	AllgLud 1.80	6	25	39⅛	39	39⅛	— ⅜
45½	33¼	AllgLudpf 3		9	43¼	43	43	
20	16⅝	AllgPw 1.60	7	341	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
14⅛	9¾	AllenGrp .50	11	18	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
49⅞	33⅝	AlldCh 1.80	10	152	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	10	AlldMnt .60	7	16	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
14	10⅝	AlldProd .60		2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
57¼	45⅝	AlldSlr 1.70	8	45	57⅛	57	57¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¼	Alld Supmkt		109	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	11⅞	AllisChal .40	7	266	17¼	17	17	— ⅜
9¼	6⅝	AllrtAut .56	8	21	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
8⅞	6½	AlphaP Ind	10	12	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	35⅛	Alcoa 1.34	23	109	48	47½	47⅝	
41½	33⅜	AmalSug 3a	3	17	39¾	39¼	39⅝	+ ½
55½	47	Amax 1.75	12	122	54⅞	54½	54⅛	+ ⅛
133½	115	Amax pf5.25		4	132½	132	132½	+ ½
		Amax pf 3		71	54	53⅝	53⅝	
17¼	11¼	AMBAC .80	7	23	16½	15⅞	15⅞	+ ½
8¾	4⅞	Amcord .32	7	48	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
21¼	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	8	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
22⅝	16⅝	A Hess .20b	6	170	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
52⅞	45⅝	A Hes pf3.50		42	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	AAirFlt .48	10	1	17	16⅝	17	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Am Airlin		316	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
15⅜	11⅝	A Baker .80	11	39	15¼	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
43½	33⅛	A Brnds 2.80	7	71	40½	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
30¾	19⅝	AmBdcst .80	27	232	28⅝	28¼	28¼	
12¼	9¾	AmBldM .40	8	2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
35⅞	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	73	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	21	A Can pf1.75		8	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		6	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
28¼	24⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	157	25¼	25⅛	25⅞	— ⅛
28½	22⅝	ADistTel.64	11	38	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅞
7½	4⅞	AmDualVt		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23¼	20⅝	AmElPw 2	8	552	21¼	20¾	21	
15	10	AFamily .28	8	82	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
6⅞	2¼	AmFin Sys		63	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
13¾	7⅞	AmFinSy pf		z200	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
24¾	22⅝	AGIBd .96e		26	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		13	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
16⅞	13⅛	A Gnlfs .60	7	282	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	22	A Gln pf1.60		53	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
17	15	A Glns pf 90		8	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
18⅛	13	AmHoist .80	5	51	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
37¼	32¼	AmHome 1	21	516	34	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
167	147	A Home pf 2		1	151	151	151	+ 4
37¼	29½	AmHosp .34	23	63	35	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Am Invest		26	4	4	4	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅞	A Medici .12	9	51	9	8⅞	8⅞	
8⅞	3½	A Medicorp	5	90	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Am Motors		218	6⅝	6⅜	6⅛	
37	30¼	ANatG 2.54b	7	247	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	8¾	AmSeat .20e	6	2	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
14	8⅛	A Ship 1.07t	12	89	10¼	12	12	— ¼
25½	16¾	AmStand 1	10	213	25½	25⅛	25⅞	— ⅛
71	58½	A Std pf4.75		50	71	70⅛	70¼	+ ¼
8¼	6⅞	AmSteril .30	11	63	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
37½	26⅛	AmStrs 1.60	6	10	38½	37⅞	37⅞	— ½
58⅞	55⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	933	56⅞	55½	56⅝	— ⅛
61½	55	AmT&T pf 4		200	60⅞	60½	60⅝	+ ⅛
47⅝	43⅝	ATT pfA3.64		23	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅞	AWatWk .70	5	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	15½	Ameron 1	5	2	16⅞	16¾	16½	— ⅛
9⅝	5½	AmesD .10e	6	11	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	17½	Ametek 1	9	13	22¾	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
24⅞	19	AMF In 1.24	12	377	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
19⅞	14⅞	Amlac Inc 1	6	12	19¼	18⅞	19¼	
33⅞	25	AMP Inc .48	42	85	31⅝	31	31⅛	— ⅛
12	8½	Ampco .40a	5	7	10	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	4¼	Ampex Corp	21	103	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Amrep Corp		18	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
44¾	36⅛	Amstar 2.40	6	13	43⅞	43¼	43⅝	— ¼
8	7⅜	Amstr pf.68		7	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
82¾	57¼	Amsted 4	6	12	75⅞	74⅞	75¼	+ ⅜
40⅞	36⅝	Amsted wi		2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
8	5⅝	Amtel .32	7	28	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
26¼	17⅛	Anacond .60		2845	26	25	25⅞	
30⅛	22⅝	AnchrH 1.30	9	35	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
42	35¼	AndCly 1.68	8	10	40	39¾	39⅞	+ ¼
8⅛	6	Angelica .12	11	48	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
10½	7¼	Anixter .16	6	4	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
12⅞	10	AnsulCo .58t	10	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	
15¾	10¾	Apache .50	8	41	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
3⅞	2	Apeco Corp	104	84	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	13½	APL Corp 1	6	30	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
4⅞	2⅛	Applid Mag	16	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞	
60⅝	47⅝	ARA Sv 1.05	16	86	53	52⅝	52⅝	— ½
13⅝	9⅛	ArcataN .44	7	87	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
27¼	21⅞	ArchDan .20	12	348	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	22	31	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Aristar		31	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅛	15¾	ArizPSv 1.36	6	92	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
108	103¾	ArlPpf 10.70		z230	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+ 2⅛
8½	6⅞	ArkBest .35r			7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
25	20⅞	ArkLGs 1.70	7	29	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅞	Arlen RltyD		161	3⅞	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
5¾	4¼	Armada Cp	13	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
35½	25⅝	Armco 1.60a	8	129	32	30⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
32⅛	27	Arm pf 2.10		19	31⅞	30⅞	31	
52	44¼	Armr pf4.75		z40	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— 1⅛
30⅞	20⅞	ArmstCk .80	22	42	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅛
49½	46⅝	ArmC pf6.75		z200	48	48	48	+ ⅛
18⅝	15	ArmRu .40e	8	3	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
18	12⅝	AroCorp 1	9	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
16⅞	9⅝	Arvin .40e	16	162	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
33	26⅛	ASA Ltd .80		394	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅜
29	19⅞	Asarco .60	24	543	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
26¾	19⅝	AshlOil 1.70	6	152	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
40	33¾	AsdDrG 1.40	14	17	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	22	AsdSpg 1.40	8	6	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
13¼	8¾	Athlone .60	5	60	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅝	Atlco Mtg		18	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
20⅞	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.58	8	25	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	
96½	81	AtlRich 2.50	14	563	86⅝	84⅞	85⅞	+ 1
185½	157	AtlRch pf 3		2	185¾	145	185⅝	+ 5½
65	54¼	AtlRc pf2.80		394	59⅝	57	58	+ 1
4⅝	3⅛	Atlas Corp	13	75	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	7⅛	ATO Inc .24	7	107	10⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
65⅜	54	AutData .40	29	153	60⅞	59⅞	60⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	Autmind .20	7	24	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	8⅛	Avco Corp	3	82	10¼	10	10⅛	
		Avco Cp wt		42	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20¼	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		18	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ¼
29¼	20⅞	AveryPd .30	8	10	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
13⅞	7½	Avis Inc	7	125	10½	10⅛	10½	
20½	10⅝	Avnetinc .50	9	324	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
44¼	32¾	AvonPd 1.60	17	1064	42½	40⅞	41¾	+ 1
38⅞	18⅞	BabckWil 1	8	55	28¼	27⅞	28	
14⅞	4⅝	Bache .40e	7	125	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
12¼	8⅝	Bakerin .24	9	37	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
54	41	Bakrintl .42	18	182	45½	44⅞	45⅛	+ ⅛
10¾	8½	BaldDH .60	6	2	10	10	10	— ¼
25¼	18¼	Ball Cp .70	8	11	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
17⅛	11⅝	BallyMf .02e	22	222	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
25¼	22⅜	BaltGE 2.08	8	296	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
16½	12½	BanCa 1.15e	15	7	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
32⅞	26⅛	Bandag .05e	19	x89	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
8¼	4½	Bangr Punt	4	37	7⅛	6⅞	7	
16⅜	12½	BangP pf 2		7	15	14⅝	15	— ⅝
10½	9	BanP pf1.25		3	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
33	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	10	31	30½	30⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	11⅝	Bk of Va .88	6	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
35⅛	28⅝	BankTr 3	6	173	34⅞	33⅝	34⅛	+ 1⅛
27⅞	25⅝	BnkT pf2.50		58	27½	27¼	27⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	26⅛	BarbOil 1.60		5	28½	28⅜	28½	
18	13½	BardCR .22	14	32	14⅞	14⅝	14½	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Basicinc .60	6	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
31½	26½	Basic pf2.50		z20	30½	30½	30½	— ½
25⅝	23¼	BatesMf .80	6	20	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
37⅞	29	BauschL .60	13	298	37	35⅞	36⅝	+ ¾
46⅝	39⅝	BaxtLab .21	28	1136	41	39½	39⅝	— ⅞
20⅛	17⅞	BaySIG 1.88	6	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
28	17	Bearing .40	13	48	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	21¼	BeatFds .76	13	659	22⅞	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
28⅞	23⅞	Beckmn .28	17	30	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
42⅞	35½	BectDick .50	16	538	36⅞	36¼	36½	— ⅛
22⅞	14	BoschA .75b	8	71	20¾	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
17⅞	13⅞	Beker .28	4	59	16	15¾	15¾	
19⅛	13⅝	BelcoP .60e	6	60	17⅝	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅝	Belden 1.20	9	1	17½	17½	17½	
11	7	BeldHe .30b	10	48	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
24¾	15	Bell How .84		271	24⅞	24⅛	24⅜	+ ¼
19¼	13⅝	BemisCo 1b	12	30	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
61¾	44	Bendix 2.28	11	174	59½	58⅝	59	+ ¼
23⅝	17⅝	BenfiCp 1.25	6	667	21⅞	21⅛	21½	
58⅝	46½	Benef pf4.30		17	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	1⅜	BenfSld Mtg		3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Benguet B	7	44	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Berkey Pho		21	4½	4⅜	4½	
33⅜	15⅞	Best Prod	14	158	31	30¼	31	+ ¼
48	33	BethStl 2a	8	356	44⅞	43½	43⅞	— ⅛
81	58	BigThr .52b	22	9	72½	72½	72½	— ½
28⅜	23¼	BlackDr .40	28	158	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
11½	5	BlairJhn .32	9	20	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
17¼	10⅛	BlissLab 1b	6	56	17	16¾	15⅞	— ¼
20⅞	15⅝	BlockHR .80	10	127	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
48⅛	37⅝	BlueBell 1	9	59	47½	46⅜	46⅝	— ¼
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks		55	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
29½	24⅝	Boeing 1	7	128	25¾	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
30⅝	23½	BoiseCas .65	13	251	28	27⅝	28	
25¼	21	BkMont 1.60	8	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
29¾	26	Borden 1.30	10	105	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	19⅝	BorWar 1.35	11	126	26¾	26¼	26⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Bormans	8	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
24¾	23⅝	BosEd 2.444	9	62	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
91¼	81½	BosE pf8.88		z70	89	88	89	+ 1
12	10⅝	BosE pf1.17		18	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
14¼	8⅝	Braniff .20	12	549	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	BraunCF .50	5	16	17⅝	17	17	— ½
56½	44⅝	BriggsS 1.60	19	14	53	52½	52⅝	— ½
79	66¼	BristMy 1.80	16	225	71⅝	70⅞	71⅛	+ ⅜
47⅞	43⅝	BristM pf 2		7	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
12½	11	BritPet .38e	17	76	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
35⅜	25⅝	BrkwGl 1.30	9	57	32¼	31⅝	31¾	— ⅜
18¼	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	7	17⅝	17½	17½	
13⅞	11⅞	BrownCo .30	5	8	13	12⅝	12¾	— ⅜
26	18⅝	BwnGp 1.20	11	42	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	
8½	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		7	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
8⅝	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	21	59	8⅜	8	8	
16½	11	BrunswK .44	16	161	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
19	11	BrushW .50	11	27	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅜
4	2⅛	BT Mtg		10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	18	BucyEr .56	17	86	26⅛	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅞
16⅛	9⅞	BuddCo .80	8	40	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
54½	49	BuddCo pf 5		z20	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
6	5	BudCa pf.60		12	6	6	6	+ ¼
6⅛	4⅝	Budeind .24t	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
26¼	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	6	6	23	23	23	— ¼
8⅛	6	Bulova .05p		17	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	19⅝	BunkHil 1.86		5	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
7¾	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16¼	11¼	Bunkr pf1.50		2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
34	27⅞	Burlind 1.20	16	71	29¾	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	31⅝	BurlNo .30e	9	48	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
7¼	6½	BcrlNo pf.55		1	7	7	7	
28¾	24¼	Burndy .28	13	40	27½	27½	27½	
103	83½	Burrghs .68	26	400	106⅞	105⅛	105⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2	CabCab For		12	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	⅛
27⅛	18⅞	Cabot Cp .92		13	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
5⅞	2⅜	Cadence Ind		13	4⅞	4½	4½	
5⅝	3¾	Caesars Wrl	8	16	4⅞	4	4	— ⅛
6⅞	3	Cal Financ	10	63	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	
17½	15¼	CalP Ut 1.52	9	7	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
15¾	10⅜	Callahn .60r	19	50	15⅞	15	15	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅛	Camrn Brn		28	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	18⅛	CampRL .60	18	46	25⅝	25⅛	25½	
35⅞	31⅛	CamSp 1.36	11	83	33	32½	32⅞	+ ⅜
17⅝	13	CdnPac .86e	7	38	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ¼
12½	11	CanalR 1.10	9	17	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
52¾	42¾	CapCitis .20	15	5	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	20¾	CapHold .40	12	162	21⅝	20⅞	21¼	+ ¼
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
65⅜	48½	Carbor 1.70	9	30	64½	63⅝	64	+ ¼
4¼	2½	Carling OKe		21	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¾	Carlisle .80	13	9	12⅞	12⅞	10⅞	— ¼
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20		11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
21⅝	19⅝	CaroPw 1.60	8	125	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
29⅞	26¾	CarP pf2.67		13	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ¼
33⅞	21½	CarTec 1.60	8	10	31	31	31	— ⅛
17⅝	11¼	CarrCp .52	42	607	17⅛	16⅝	16¾	
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .58e		6	16⅝	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	22	CartHaw .90	14	240	23⅝	23	23½	+ ⅞
42¾	38	CartHw pf 2		3	40	39½	40	+ ¼
8⅛	6½	CartWall .40	16	30	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11	8⅛	CascNGs .92	5	36	9⅛	8	9	— ⅛
17⅞	15¼	CastlCk .80b	7	49	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
91½	69⅛	CaterpTra 2	12	508	86	84	84	— 1¾
58	46⅞	CBS 1.66	12	137	53⅝	53	53	— ⅜
2¾	1⅜	CCI Corp		45	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	15¼	Ceco Cp 1.15	6	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
58	42⅞	Celanse 2.80	15	146	50⅝	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
52	46⅝	Celn pfA4.50		1	49	49	49	
14	7⅝	Centex .12	31	221	14	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
19	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	10	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	16	CenIlLt 1.60	10	37	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
31½	27½	CnlLt pf2.87		z10120	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
29⅛	26	CnlLt pf2.62		z200	27½	27½	27½	
14⅞	12⅝	CenllPS 1.20	8	316	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
22¾	18⅝	CenLaE 1.28	7	9	20⅞	20½	20½	
15¾	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	10	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ¼
18⅛	14¼	CenSoW 1.20	9	1077	15½	15	15	— ⅜
18	14½	CenSoya .60	8	51	14½	14⅜	14½	
23⅛	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	150	22⅞	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
34¾	18¼	CenDat .10a	16	37	29¼	28⅜	29	
21⅞	15	Cert-teed .65	16	41	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¼
27⅛	21⅛	CessnaAir 1	10	34	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
25½	18	Champint 1	15	345	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
61⅞	55	Chml pf5.50		z40	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	
28⅛	19⅞	Chml pf1.20		58	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	11⅛	ChemSo .64	10	176	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
5⅞	3⅞	ChartCo .06e	4	73	4½	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	21⅛	Chartr NY 2	5	43	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
8½	7	ChaseFd .60		26	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+ ¼
32⅛	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	5	368	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
4	2⅛	ChaseT .83e		119	3⅜	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
11	7⅞	Chelsea .40	12	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
52	31⅞	Chemin 1.40	6	89	49¼	48½	48⅞	— 1
36½	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	5	263	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
50⅛	36	ChesVa 1.90	9	18	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	— ⅛
64⅝	56	Chesbg 1.52	21	203	60⅛	59	60	+ ½
40	34⅛	Chessie 2.10	8	111	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	16⅝	ChiEall .65a	10	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	ChiMilw Cp		14	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	10	31	34⅞	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅝	ChkFull .19t		20	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5	Chris Craft		683	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
19½	12⅛	ChCft cvpf		8	20	19⅞	20	+ ½
14¼	9¼	Chromal .70	7	15	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
64	53	Chroma pf 5		1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+ 1½
21⅛	10⅝	Chrysler		1041	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
9-16	¼	Chrysler wt		96	9-32	9-32	9-32	
4¼	2⅝	CI Rlt Inv		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	19¼	CinBell 1.60	7	7	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	18	CinnGE 1.64	10	30	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
51	43⅞	CinGE pf 4		z50	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
30	18⅝	CinMila 1.40	13	50	30	29¾	30	+ ⅜
34⅛	28⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	8	82	33⅛	32⅞	33	
34⅞	27¾	Citicorp .96	12	1426	34¾	33⅞	34¼	
46¼	38⅝	CitiesSv 2.40	8	45	43¼	42½	43	+ ⅛
5	1⅜	CitSR 1.17e		46	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅛	7	Cityinvst .66	13	68	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
15-16	½	City Inv wt		611	9-16	½	9-16	+ 1-16
22	16½	Cityin pf B2		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
10¾	10	Cityh pf1.10		42	10⅛	10	10⅛	
42½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	12	104	41	39⅝	41	+ 1⅛
13⅛	9	ClarkOil .50	14	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6	4⅝	CLC Am .24	9	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
63⅝	47	ClvCliff 1.50	13	30	62⅛	62¼	62⅛	— ⅜
30	26½	ClvElll 2.56	9	30	28⅜	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
119¾	112½	ClvEl pf 12		z150	117	116½	116½	+ 1
89⅞	78	ClEIll pf7.56		z10	85	85	85	— 2
14⅞	11¾	ClorxCo .52	13	418	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅞	CluetPea .40	9	79	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
13⅛	10¼	CluetP pf 1		1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
14	8	CMIInv Cp		31	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
8¾	5⅝	CNA Finl	12	93	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
14	11⅛	CNA pfA1.10		12	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
12½	11	CNA I 1.08a		6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	¾	CNA Larw		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	4⅝	CNA pf1.16k		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅝	CoastSt Gas	4	202	11½	10⅞	11	+ ¼
24⅞	18½	CstSG pf1.83		3	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
95¼	82	CocaCol 2.65	21	383	86¼	85¼	85⅜	— ½
9⅝	7⅛	CocaBtlg .40	14	172	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	14	11	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
6⅞	2¾	Coleco Ind	575	22	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
31⅛	26⅝	ColgPal .76	16	1171	28	27½	27⅞	— ⅛
51½	46⅞	ColgP pf3.50		z208	49	48½	48½	
15⅛	11¾	CollinAik .56	20	46	14¾	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
8½	4⅝	Collins Fd	10	15	7⅞	7¼	7¾	
34⅝	20	ColPenn .50	9	97	23¾	23	23	— ½
25	20⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	7	28	23	22⅝	22¾	— ½
47⅛	28⅛	Coltind 2	7	84	46½	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
65	47½	Colt pf4.25		18	65	64½	65	+ ½
25¼	18⅛	Colt pf1.60		6	25½	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	22⅞	ColGas 2.14	8	1070	25⅝	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
59⅞	56½	ColGs pf5.62		1	57½	57½	57½	+ ¼
58½	54⅝	ColGs pf5.48		3	57½	57½	57⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Colum Pict	4	104	7	6⅞	6⅞	
25¼	21⅝	ColSOh 2.04	6	x33	22⅝	22	22½	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		26	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+ ⅛
18½	12⅛	Combd Com	10	22	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
41½	32⅝	CombE 1.90	9	35	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅞
32	28	ComwE 2.40	10	314	28½	28	28⅛	
10⅝	9⅛	ComEdA wt		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
83½	77	ComE pf7.24		1	81	81	81	
31⅞	29½	ComE pf2.87		25	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
27	25½	ComE pf2.37		15	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
23¼	21¼	ComwE pf 2		12	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	20½	ComE pf1.90		3	20½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
21⅛	19	ComE pf1.42		4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
11⅞	8⅞	ComwO .22t		212	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	— ⅛
22¼	18	ComO pf1.72		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
38⅜	18⅝	Compugrp	10	60	32⅛	31⅜	31⅝	+ ½
8	4	Comput Sci	14	50	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
31⅝	23⅞	Comsat 1	6	99	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
13	8½	ConAgr .12r	3	50	12¼	12	12⅛	
55	37¾	ConeMil 1.60	7	60	52¼	51⅛	52¼	+ 1¼
19⅝	12⅞	Congolm .50	14	83	18	17⅝	17¾	— ⅜
18⅝	13½	ConnM 1.60	12	209	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
18	15	ConEd 1.30e	4	137	16¾	16½	16½	
65⅝	55½	ConEd pf 6		2	62½	62½	62½	+ ¼
23½	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	44	72	20	20¼	20⅝	
62	56½	ConF pf4.50		8	59	58¼	59	+ 1¼
25¼	18½	ConFrgt .70	16	108	24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
29	24½	ConNGs 2.24	7	30	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ½
21¾	19	ConsuPow 2	8	96	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
78	66	CnPw pf7.76		z400	76	74	74	
78	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z100	75	75	75	
76¼	67½	CnPw pf7.68		z100	74	73½	73½	— ½
75	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z200	71¼	71	71¼	+ ¼
85	75½	ConPow pf 6		2	79⅛	79⅛	79½	— ½
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z20	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅜
9⅛	5¼	Cont Air Lin		232	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
31⅞	26¾	ContCan 1.80	9	93	28¼	28⅛	28½	
8	5	ContCop .50		10	7¼	7¼	7½	
50¼	43⅝	ContiCp 2.80	15	280	50⅛	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
54⅝	47¾	CIIC pfA2.50		17	55	54½	54½	— ¼
46⅝	35⅝	ContiCp 2.32	7	96	47	46¼	47	+ ⅜
13⅞	9⅞	ContlIP 1.28	77	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
3	1⅜	Contll Rlty		19	2	2	2	
70⅛	59⅝	ContOil 2	10	346	65⅛	64¼	64⅝	— ⅜
90	81¼	ContOil pf 2		8	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛	— ½
15½	12⅝	ContTele 1	11	370	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
26⅝	17⅝	Control Dat	10	138	24⅝	23½	23⅞	+ ½
30⅞	26⅛	Conwood 2a	7	16	30	29¾	29⅞	— ½
6	2½	CookUn .20t	38	39	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
67	45¼	Coopind 1.68	10	33	64¼	63¾	63⅞	— ⅜
8⅝	4⅞	Cooper Lab	21	24	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
15	9⅝	CoopTR .60	6	5	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
17⅝	10⅛	Copeind .60	12	22	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ¼
24¾	17⅞	CoppRg .50a		130	25⅝	24	25⅛	+ 1½
2⅛	1⅛	Cordura Co		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
65	43⅞	CornG 1.12a	34	73	60¼	59¼	59¾	
4	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		17	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	CowlesC .44	13	32	9⅞	9	9⅛	— ⅛
36½	28⅝	CoxBdct .45	15	27	35⅞	34⅝	35⅝	+ 1
48½	42⅞	CPC Intl 2.14	10	216	44⅞	43¾	44	+ ¼
78¼	47⅞	Crane 2.40	5	51	67⅛	66⅝	66⅞	— ⅛
5	3¼	CreditF .24	14	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
26⅜	21⅝	CrockN 1.66	7	52	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
42¾	35½	CrockN pf 3		3	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼
15½	10½	CrompK .80	17	14	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
26	18⅞	CrouHl .80b	10	22	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
69	51¾	CroHl pf3.35		13	68½	67½	67½	— 1
22⅛	16⅞	Crown Cork	8	72	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
49	25⅝	CrwZel 1.80	15	150	46⅝	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅜
24	14⅝	CTS Co .50	13	40	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅝	Culligan .40	9	2	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
33⅝	19⅝	CummEng 1		50	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ¼
100½	79	Cum pf7.50		z210	94¼	93½	94¼	— ⅝
12	11	Currinc 1.08		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15⅝	10	CurtisWr .40	8	96	13⅛	12⅞	13	
40¼	26⅝	CutlerH 1.60	9	9	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1		86	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	+ ⅛
30⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	11	99	30½	29⅞	30½	+ 1⅛
11⅜	8¼	Damon .20		87	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10¾	7	DanRiv .10e		52	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
24½	20¾	DanaCp .76	10	74	22¾	22¼	22½	
41	27½	Dartind .64b	11	92	36½	35⅛	36¼	
41½	32¼	Dartind pf 2		6	40	39½	39½	— ¼
53⅝	37⅝	Data Genl	33	162	50½	50	50	+ ½
17¼	10⅝	Dayco .50b	6	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
64	50	Dayc pf4.25		z260	64	64	64	+ 1
35½	26⅜	DaytHud .84	11	49	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	+ ½
19⅞	17¼	DaytPL 1.66	8	76	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
117¼	111½	DPL pf 12.50		z10	116½	116½	116½	
21⅜	10	DeanW .50a	7	89	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
70½	51⅜	Deere 1.90	10	262	65⅛	64⅝	65	— ⅜
13⅝	12½	DelmaP 1.20	9	69	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
26½	22⅝	DelMon 1.40	6	47	24½	24¼	24⅛	
44⅝	37	DeltaAir .60	23	158	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	— ¼
5	3⅝	Deltec Intl	28	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
7⅝	4	Deltona Crp		11	6⅝	6½	6½	
21⅛	19½	DennisMfg 1	9	24	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
25¼	20¼	Dennys .32a	13	259	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	— ⅜
34¾	27⅝	Dentsply .80	16	5	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
21	15½	Deseret .25	19	73	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
11¼	5⅝	DeSotoIn .20	21	40	10⅜	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
15	13⅛	DetEdis 1.45	9	x273	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
93	82¼	Det E pf9.32		y90	89½	88½	88½	+ ⅜
74½	64	Det E pf7.36		y330	70½	70½	70½	— ½
62	55⅝	Det E pf5.50		x1	57½	57½	57½	
27¼	25	Det E pf2.75		x12	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
27⅞	25⅝	DeE pf2.75		x61	25½	25	25¼	+ ⅛
20	12⅝	Dexter .40	12	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
13⅝	9	Dial Finl .40	7	8	12	12	12	
42½	35⅜	DiamInt 2	10	35	42⅛	41⅜	41¾	— ¼
22¾	17¼	DiamM 1.72t	4	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
76⅝	53⅛	DiamSh 1.80	10	283	66⅝	65¼	65⅝	— 1
87⅞	60⅝	Dia Sh pfC 2		2	76	75¼	75¼	— 2¼
34¼	24½	Dia pf D1.20		10	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ½
11⅞	8	DickAB .40	13	40	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Dictaphn .60	14	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
15	10⅝	Diebold .44	10	49	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	DiGiorgio	63	133	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
178¾	135½	Digital Eqpt	36	126	171½	169	169½	— 1
11½	7⅛	Dillingm .48	7	67	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
26¾	22¼	Dillingm pf 2		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
37½	30	DillonCo .96	15	16	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
63	50⅛	Disney .12b	27	191	58½	57⅝	58⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Diversfd In		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
3⅛	1⅛	Diversd Mtg		25	2⅛	2	2	
17⅜	11	DrPepper .36	25	102	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
44½	32½	DomeM .80a	13	54	43⅞	42⅞	43	— ⅛
6⅞	2¼	DonLuJ .05e	15	65	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	20¼	Donnelly .60	11	13	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
16⅞	13¼	DorOliv .20e	6	7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
10⅞	6½	Dorsey .10a	13	82	11⅞	10	11⅞	+ ⅛
60	44	Dover 1.40	10	10	56	55½	55⅞	— ⅜
114⅞	91⅝	DowCh 1.60	16	600	105¼	103½	105⅛	+ ⅞
6¼	4⅝	DPF Inc	58	20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
25⅜	22½	Dravo .95	10	8	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
77⅝	62⅝	Dresser 1.50	9	86	74⅝	74	74⅝	+ ⅞
18⅝	16⅛	DrexBd 1.44		6	18	18	18	— ⅛
9½	6¼	Dreyfus .40a	7	11	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	17¼	DukeP 1.50	10	293	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
97½	88	Duke pf8.70		z50	92	92	92	+ 1
92	79½	Duke pf8.20		z500	86¾	85½	85½	— 1¼
29⅝	26⅝	Duke pf2.69		3	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	28	DunBrad 1	18	148	28¼	27⅞	28	
5½	2⅛	Dunlan Cp		21	4½	4⅛	4½	
161⅛	125½	duPont 4.25e	27	246	146¼	144⅞	145	— 1⅜
62¼	59½	duPnt pf4.50		1	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
49¼	44⅜	duPnt pf3.50		3	48½	48½	48½	
19⅝	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	7	70	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
24½	22½	Dq 4.1pf2.07		z50	23	23	23	— ⅞
25¼	22	DuqLt 4pf 2		z180	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
30	27⅝	DuqL pf2.75		z1570	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
12	7¼	Dymoln .40	9	27	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	15	E Systems 1	8	12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
36⅝	25⅝	EagleP 1.16	9	62	36¼	36	36⅛	
22⅞	18½	EascoCp .60	8	37	21⅛	20¾	21	
8¼	4⅛	EastAir Lin		300	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
34⅝	23⅝	EastGsF .80	8	225	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
16⅜	14½	EastUtl 1.50	8	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
116¼	104⅝	EasKd 1.56a	29	558	112½	111⅞	111⅞	+ ⅛
38⅞	29½	Eaton 1.80	14	74	37½	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
36⅞	30⅞	Eaton pf1.19		1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
26⅝	23⅛	Echlin .48	19	69	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
30	24⅝	EckrdJk .36	20	74	28	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	16⅝	EckdNC .32	12	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
56¼	45½	EdisBro 1.72	9	8	55⅝	55¼	55½	— ⅛
17⅝	14⅛	EG&G .14	13	42	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
5½	2	Elect Assoc	6	8	4⅛	4	4	
16½	12⅝	EDS .50a	11	36	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	El Mem Mg		61	3	2⅞	3	
7½	5	ElMM pf 1k		10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
33½	15⅛	ElginN .10e	13	10	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Elixir Ind	25	68	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
15⅜	11¾	ElPaso 1.10	7	124	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
44¼	30⅝	EltraCp 1.74	9	27	43⅛	42⅝	42⅞	— ½
41½	34	EmerEl .80	21	359	37⅞	37	37⅜	
50½	44⅞	EmeryAir 1	28	20	46	45⅞	45⅞	— ½
15	8⅝	Emeryln .40	21	39	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
28⅞	22⅝	Emhart 1.30	8	42	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	4⅝	EMI Lt .19e	16	87	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	13½	EmpDE 1.28	9	2	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	4½	Em 4.7pf.47		z300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
16	12⅝	EmpGas .20	5	21	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
31¼	22⅝	EnglhdM 1	8	564	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
8	5¼	EnnisB .32a	6	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	Enserch 1.60	8	52	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
28	21½	Enlex 1.20	7	28	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	17⅝	Envirotech	11	125	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
29	21⅝	Equifax 2	11	15	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	
11⅞	9¼	Equimrk .88	7	7	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
33½	29½	EquitGs 2.60	6	4	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
21¾	17½	EquitLf 2.34e	11	134	21¾	21⅛	21¼	
40⅞	31¼	Esmark 1.52	8	59	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅞	Esquire .32	14	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
49⅛	29½	Ethyl 1.40	7	120	44⅝	44	44	
63⅝	39⅝	Ethyl pf2.40		33	57¼	57	57	+ ¼
9⅞	5	Evans Prod	12	264	9	8⅞	8⅞	
19½	14⅝	ExCelO 1.10	7	86	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
93⅛	85⅝	Exxon 5	8	441	89¼	88½	88⅝	
8⅞	5½	Fabrge .40	14	49	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
53⅝	36⅜	FairCam .80	20	149	40⅞	39½	39⅞	— ⅞
10⅝	6⅛	Fairind .30	14	42	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
15	11⅛	FairmtF .68	9	19	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	13½	Fairmt pf 1		11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	9	Fansteel .40	13	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
7½	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	10	12	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	8⅝	Farah Mfg	15	13	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
9⅞	4	Fedders Co		444	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	
31	22⅝	FedriCo 1.40	4	20	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
17¼	12⅛	FedMogul 1	62	41	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	14⅛	FedNMt .88	6	538	15¾	15	15⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	24	FedPap 1.60	7	32	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	
22⅝	16⅛	FPap pf1.20		20	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
15	10¼	F Signl .60a	7	11	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
60	49⅝	FedDSt 1.36	18	751	59	57⅝	57⅞	— 1⅜
36	21⅜	Ferro 1.10	11	38	34½	34⅛	34⅜	+ ½
13⅛	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		41	11⅞	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
5	3⅛	FldFin .54e	5	41	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
31¼	26	FideiUn 2.40	8	8	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
22⅞	15	FieldcrMil 1	7	21	20⅞	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
11⅛	7½	Filtrol Cp	5	28	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅝	FinSanB .28	6	32	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	9½	FinlFed .25r	6	128	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
26	22	Firestn 1.10	10	243	24	23⅝	23⅞	
16⅞	12⅛	FstChar .61t	8	425	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	16⅛	FstChic .96	8	797	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	— ¼
40¾	36⅛	FstInBn 1.10	12	470	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	+ ½
15	10⅛	FstMiss .36	4	49	12½	12	12½	
28	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	8	179	28⅞	27⅞	28½	+ 1¼
24	20⅝	FstNStBn 2	7	8	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
17⅛	14⅜	FstPa 1.32	12	54	16⅜	16	16	
4⅛	2⅛	FstPa Mtg		16	3	2⅞	3⅛	— ¼
11⅞	9⅝	FstUnR .96b	14	6	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
6	4⅞	FstVaBk .45	10	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
22¼	17⅝	FWisCp 1.76	8	3	21	21	21	+ ¼
33⅞	23⅛	FischM 1.10	10	10	31⅛	31	31	— ½
13	10⅝	FishFds .40	6	45	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅝	9⅝	FishrScl .20	11	24	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
20	14⅝	FleetEnt .32	29	322	19¼	18⅞	19	
18⅛	13⅛	Fleming .80	8	58	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
12½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	17	17	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	16	Flintkot 1.16	10	31	20⅛	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	16⅝	FlaE Coast	11	6	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
18	13⅝	FlaGas .90	6	31	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	26⅝	FlaPow 2.10	7	136	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	— ⅜
28⅞	23⅛	FlaPwL 1.56	7	1367	24	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅜
26⅝	19½	FlaStl 1.50	6	6	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
39⅛	33⅛	FluorCp .68	18	131	33⅝	33¼	33½	
27¼	19⅝	FMC 1	8	206	25⅞	25⅜	25½	
6½	4⅛	FdFair .20		30	6½	6	6	
14	10¼	FooteCB .90	7	15	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	— ½
57⅝	43⅝	FordM 2.40	23	513	55⅞	55⅛	55¼	— ⅜
18	13½	ForMcK .92	7	138	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
29	23⅛	FMK pf1.80		6	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		143	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
40¼	29⅝	FtHowP .64	13	109	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	—
29¼	21½	FosWh 1.10b	7	31	27⅛	26	27	+ ⅜
38	27½	Foxboro .88	10	15	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
32⅛	23¼	FrnklnM .60	14	688	32⅝	31¼	32⅛	+ 1⅛
27⅛	21½	FreepM 1.60	12	173	26⅛	24⅞	26	+ 1¼
25⅝	18¾	Fruehf 1.80	12	59	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
9¼	4½	Fuqua Ind		226	9	8⅝	8⅞	
7½	5⅝	Gable Ind		18	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	10⅝	GAFCp .52	9	128	16⅞	16	16	— ⅜
22	15⅝	GAF pf 1.20		39	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
32⅞	26⅛	GATX1.80	9	521	31½	31	31	— ⅜
27½	21⅝	GamSk 1.40	6	8	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
40⅛	32⅞	Gannett .72	22	88	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
31	23⅞	GardDen .76	16	85	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
16¼	14⅛	Garfinkl .96	8	15	15⅜	15½	15⅝	
13⅞	12¼	Gas Svc 1.20	8	15	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Gateway In	28	17	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
7⅛	4	GCA Corp	26	15	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Gemini Cap		9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		17	10½	10¼	10⅜	
46¼	35⅝	GnAOil .80b	16	49	43½	41⅛	42⅛	+ 1
9¼	8⅛	GenBanc .88		11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅝	GnCable .72	8	52	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
26¼	18½	GCinma .54	8	26	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
6⅞	3⅝	Gen Develpt	5	19	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
49½	37¼	Gen Dynam	6	88	48⅞	48⅛	48⅜	— ⅛
31¼	27	GnFood 1.50	12	158	29⅝	29	29⅛	
20½	15⅝	GnGth 1.29e	19	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	10½	GenHost .60	4	24	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	Gen Instru	29	78	12	11⅞	11⅞	
32½	27¾	GnInstr pf 3		4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
21	14¾	GenMed .28	11	5	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
34¾	28¾	GenMills .68	16	112	30	29½	29⅝	
70¼	57⅝	GnMot 2.40e	16	1629	68⅞	68	68⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5	GenPort Inc	100	60	7⅛	7	7	
18⅞	16⅝	GPubUt 1.68	8	453	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
11⅜	7⅞	GenRefr .48	4	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
45⅞	34¼	GnSignal .84	14	21	43⅞	43⅜	43⅝	
5⅝	3⅛	Gen Steel	5	10	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	25⅛	G TelEl 1.80	9	715	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
16½	14½	GTFl pf1.30		z100	16	16	16	+ ¼
23½	18	G Tire 1.40b	7	120	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
9¾	5⅝	Genesco Inc		41	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
24⅛	18⅞	Genstar 1.20	6	41	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
41⅝	36⅞	GenuPts .76	21	31	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
55⅜	42	GaPac .80b	22	818	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
80	68⅞	GaPw pf7.72		z80	73	73	73	
28	26	GaPw pf2.75		37	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
26⅝	21⅞	Gerber 1.20	9	53	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
177⅛	153⅛	GettyO 1.50e	11	99	159½	155⅛	157⅛	—
9⅞	4½	GFBusn .32	28	104	7⅞	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
12½	10¼	GiantPC .80	13	13	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
14½	9⅝	GibrFin .58t	6	52	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	GiddLew .40	7	87	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	9⅞	GifldHill .52	10	15	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
38⅜	31⅞	Gillette 1.50	12	216	32½	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅜
16⅛	11⅝	Ginos Inc	9	45	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	
17⅝	6¼	Gleason Wk		15	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
11¼	8⅝	Global Mar	16	23	9	8⅞	8⅞	
32¾	28⅜	GlobeUn 1a	7	7	30¼	30	30	
18⅛	11½	GoldWt Fin	7	74	16⅛	15⅝	16	
19⅛	13⅞	GoldWtF pf		9	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	18	Goodrh 1.12	15	146	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
24¼	21⅝	Goodyr 1.10	10	375	22⅝	22⅛	22	+ ⅛
16¼	12½	GorJwlA .32	8	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	26⅛	Gouldin 1.36	7	61	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
23⅜	19⅛	Gould pf1.35		9	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	24¾	Grace 1.70	6	223	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	24⅝	Grainger .38	23	319	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	12⅞	GrandUn .80	9	10	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
17⅝	12⅛	Granitvl .80	7	16	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
21½	13⅝	GrayDrg .60	6	11	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
12⅞	10⅞	GtAtlPac		239	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	7	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
17	14⅞	GtNoIr 1.25e	17	1	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
71	42¼	GtNorN 1.80	10	77	66½	64½	64⅞	— 2⅜
32¼	23¼	GINN pf1.60		25	29⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— 1⅛
18⅛	13⅝	GtWnFin .44	11	163	17	16½	16½	
26⅛	21⅝	GrtWU 2.92e	3	25	26	25⅞	26	+ ¼
18¼	16⅛	GrtWn pf1.88		23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
18⅛	15½	GrGiant 1.08	12	31	17⅞	16¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	13	Greyhnd 1.04	9	229	16½	16	16	— ½
3⅝	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		26	3⅛	3	3	
3⅛	1½	Groller Inc		18	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
17⅞	14	Grumm .60a	5	72	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Guardin .20	13	14	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Guard Mtg		23	2⅛	2	2	
10⅛	7½	GlfLfHld .56	8	59	10	9⅞	9⅞	
3½	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		21	2¼	2¼	2¼	
25⅞	20⅛	GulfOil 1.70	6	495	23	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	14¼	GulfResrc 1	5	347	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
31	29⅛	GIfR pfA.20		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	18	GlfR pfB1.30		3	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
15⅝	13½	GlfStUt 1.12	8	155	13⅝	13½	13	— ⅛
55½	49	GltSU pf4.40		z70	53½	53½	53½	— 1
26⅝	21	GlfWn .60b	5	292	24⅞	24	24⅞	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	GlfW Ind wt		583	7	6⅝	7	
102⅜	76	GlfW pf 3.87		4	95	94	94	— 1
47½	35⅝	GlfW pf2.50		4	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	+ 1
6⅞	3½	Gulton Ind	12	13	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	HallFB .60	12	4	17¾	17¼	17¼	
17¼	13¼	HallPrt .80a	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
166	133⅞	Hallibtn 1.68	13	123	146⅝	143	146	+ 2⅜
23⅝	16¼	HamrlP 1.20	10	62	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
6¾	3⅝	Hammond		15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅝	5	Handlmn .40	14	78	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
28½	21⅛	HandyHar 1	5	13	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
22	14⅝	HanesCp .76	8	52	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
60⅛	43⅝	Hanna 1.60	11	80	56½	56	56	— ⅛
26⅞	22⅜	HarBrJ 1.32	7	15	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
9½	6⅝	Hardees	16	26	8	7⅞	7⅞	
40½	28	Harnish 1.40	6	21	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Harrah .26a	9	73	13¾	13½	13½	
47⅝	33¼	Harris 1.40	13	65	46⅞	45⅝	45½	— ½
25⅝	18⅝	Harsco 1.20	6	60	25½	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅜	HartSMx .60	14	25	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	17⅛	HartcHz .45	13	23	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	15⅞	HattSe 1.44a		2	16¾	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
24	22¼	HewlEl 1.76	8	17	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
15¼	11¾	HayesAlb 1	8	6	14	14	14	— ⅛
12⅝	3¼	Hazeltine	16	15	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
17	12⅝	Hecks .16	9	20	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅛	HeclaM .37t	19	44	17	16½	16⅞	+ ¼
12⅝	9	HelmBr .52	7	365	11⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
57⅛	46⅞	HeinzH 1.36	11	110	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
32	28⅝	Heinz pf1.70		9	29⅝	29	29	— ½
9⅝	6½	Helene Curt	8	26	9	8⅞	9	
29¾	24⅛	Hellerint .84	18	50	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
40¼	30⅛	HelmerP .25	7	143	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅜
2	1⅛	Hemisp Cap		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38	27⅛	Hercules .80	45	92	35¼	34⅞	35	— ⅛
23¼	18½	HershyFd 1	9	17	22⅝	22¼	22½	
23¾	17⅞	Hesston .80	7	36	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	22¼	Hestn pf1.60		7	25	25	25	
59⅛	46½	Heublin 1.20	17	55	52½	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
117⅛	93⅞	HewltPk .30	35	144	106	105⅜	105⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	High Voltg	16	43	6½	6⅛	6½	
21⅝	17⅛	Hillenbd .78	5	9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
40½	31⅝	HiltonH 1.40	13	106	35⅝	35⅜	35⅛	— ½
19¾	17	HiltonH wi		75	18⅝	18	18	
7⅝	4⅝	HMW Ind	8	38	7	7	7	
28	20⅞	Hobart .80	14	32	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ 1
20⅛	14⅝	HoernW .80	9	35	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Hoff Elctrn	7	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20	14⅝	Holiday .40	14	260	18⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
30	25	HildyA 1.70t		4	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
43⅛	32⅝	HollyS 2.40a	3	36	40	39⅛	39⅝	— ⅛
44⅞	32	Homestk 1a	20	120	43⅞	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
54½	37¾	HonyWl 1.40	15	564	49¼	48⅞	48⅛	— ½
32⅞	21	HoovBll 1.36	8	7	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	
3¾	1⅛	Horizon Cp		398	3¼	2⅞	3	— ⅛
15⅞	12⅛	HospAff .60t	8	43	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
28⅞	20⅛	HospCpA .24	10	42	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
16	12⅝	Hostintl .36		100	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
13⅝	10¼	Houdail .80a	6	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
27	23½	Houd pf 2.25		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
13⅛	12⅝	HouseMif .72	7	57	14⅛	14	14⅛	
13⅝	10⅝	HouseFab .24	11	39	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅜	HousfF 1.10	7	991	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
36¼	30⅜	HouF pf2.50		12	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ¼
44⅞	35⅛	HouF pf2.37		2	39⅛	37¼	37⅛	— ½
63¼	48⅝	HousNGas 1	12	56	57	56⅝	57	
17¾	14⅝	HowJohn .24	14	251	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
13⅞	11	Hubbrd 1.20		11	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
20¾	14⅞	HudsnA .80	14	4	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
20⅞	14⅝	HudsnB .80	14	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4½	HughHat .40	102	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
52½	38⅝	HughsTl .40	13	120	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅜	Humana .40	9	23	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
15¼	12½	HuntCh .30	22	63	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
31⅜	15¼	HuttnEF .60	6	40	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	
17⅛	10½	Huyck .40	23	12	14	13⅞	14	
14⅜	8½	Hydromt .36	7	81	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
20⅞	16⅝	ICInds 1.20	7	104	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
41½	35⅛	ICInd pf3.50		2	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	ICN Pharm		140	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
29½	26	IdahoP 2.06	11	91	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
18½	13⅛	IdealBasic 1	8	65	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	IdealToy .24t	7	41	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
27⅜	22	IllPowr 2.20	9	43	25⅛	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
50	47	IlPow pf4.12		z30	47	47	47	— 1
30	21	ITW .50	22	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—
14⅝	10¼	ImplCpA .20	6	118	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
40¼	35⅝	INA Cp 2.70	15	76	37	36⅞	36⅞	—
19⅛	16⅛	INA In 1.59a		3	18⅞	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	Income Cap		7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
24¼	19⅝	IndianGas 2	8	7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
112½	102	IndlM pf 12		z70	109⅞	109¼	109¾	+ ¼
22⅜	20	IndplPL 1.82	9	244	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	12⅛	IndiNat 1.20	7	23	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Inexco Oil	23	147	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
90⅞	70	IngerR 2.68	13	184	87⅝	85⅛	85⅛	— 3⅛
56	45⅞	IngR pf2.35		42	53	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
67⅞	47⅛	InldCan 1.80	10	14	67⅛	65⅞	65⅞	— 1
52⅞	41	InlndStl 2.40	11	136	49⅝	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	7¾	Inmont .44	8	54	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
12½	8⅜	Insilco .76	8	30	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
28¼	20¾	Inspir Copp		22	28⅛	27⅛	28¼	+ ¼
2⅛	⅞	Instit InvTr		12	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
9⅝	7	Integon .32	7	46	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
48	38⅝	Interco 1.32	10	109	45	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Intercft Div	4	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
42½	29⅛	Intrlkeind 2	6	27	39¾	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅛
265⅞	223⅜	IBM 7	19	455	259¼	257	258⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	22⅝	IntFlavF .32	38	181	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	23⅛	IntHarv 1.70	18	123	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
42¼	35⅝	IntMinCh 2	4	102	39⅝	38½	39⅛	+ ⅜
49½	45	IntMinr pf 4		1	49	49	49	— ½
9⅞	6⅛	IntMng .11e	8	92	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
33⅝	24¼	IntMultl 1.50	7	10	30⅛	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
35⅝	25⅛	InNick 1.40a	14	336	34¼	33⅜	33⅞	— ⅞
77¼	57⅝	IntPaper 2.	15	327	73⅝	72	72⅝	— ¼
8	5⅝	IntRectif .15		50	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
30⅛	22¼	IntTT 1.60	9	346	27⅞	27½	27⅞	— ⅛
56¼	44	IntTT pfH4		3	55	54½	54½	— ½
55⅝	45⅛	ITTpfI 4.50		3	52¼	52½	52⅜	+ ⅜
51⅝	41½	IntTT pfK4		11	49⅛	48⅝	49	+ ⅜
26⅛	22⅞	ITT pfN2.25		32	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
57	47	IntTT pfO5		3	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	23¼	Intrpce 1.45	8	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
76	64	Intrpce pf 5		1	72	72	72	— ¼
25⅝	18⅝	IntrpGp 1.20	7	24	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅞	IntrsBrd .80	5	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
16½	14⅝	IntraPw 1.45	9	16	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
7	4⅝	IntrstUn .24	7	42	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
32⅝	23⅞	Iowa Beef	4	43	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	13⅝	Iowa El 1.30	11	4	14	13⅞	14	
19⅛	17⅝	IowaIlG 1.72	8	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
23⅞	22½	IowaPwL 2	7	4	23	23	23	— ⅛
19⅝	18	IowaPS 1.60	7	28	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Ipco Hosp	10	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25¼	19⅛	ITE Imp .80	11	20	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	8⅛	Itek Corp		23	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅞	5⅛	ItelCorp .20	7	297	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	+ ½
13⅝	9⅛	IU Intl .83	5	247	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
21	15⅛	IU Int pf1.25		5	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
19¼	13⅛	Jantzen .80	7	19	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	8⅝	JapanF .31e		31	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
31¼	27	JeffPilot .72	11	66	28	27½	28	+ ½
119	110⅝	JeC pf 13.50		z100	117	117	117	— ¾
108½	100½	JerCen pf 11		z100	105⅝	105	105¼	+ ½
24	19½	JewelC 1.20	9	102	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Jewelcor		29	7⅝	7	7⅛	
44⅛	36⅛	JimWalter 1	10	36	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝	— ¼
48	40⅝	JimW pf1.60		8	47	47	47	+ ⅛
12	10⅛	JimWR pf 1		z60	12	12	12	
18¼	16	JHansS 1.30e		42	17⅞	16⅞	17	
22⅝	19⅝	JHanI 1.88e		12	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
31	23	JhnMan 1.20	15	101	30⅛	30	30⅛	
96½	82⅞	JohnJn .80e	27	373	86	85	85⅞	+ ⅛
25¾	12⅛	JohnCon .80	11	39	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
19⅞	13⅜	JonLogn .50	14	17	19⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
37	27⅛	Jorgen 1.60	4	18	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
22¼	19⅛	Jostens 1b	9	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
43¼	32⅝	JoyMfg 1.10	10	263	40⅝	40	40⅝	
4⅛	1⅝	Justice Mtg		73	3	3	3	— ⅛
35⅝	27⅛	KaisrAl 1.20	8	20	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
59	50⅛	KaiA pf 4.12		2	55	53⅝	53⅝	— 1⅜
8⅞	5⅛	KaisCem .50	36	11	8	8	8	
15¼	10⅛	KaiCe pf1.37		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
19	14⅛	KaneMill .24	5	19	18	17⅝	17⅝	
24¾	21	Kaneb .90b	7	17	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	25	KCtyPL 2.28	7	67	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	15	KC Soutn 1r	7	8	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	13	KanGEl 1.68	6	78	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
17	14⅝	KanNeb 1.32	8	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	18	KanPLt 1.60	8	16	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	Katy Ind	7	33	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		1	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
9⅝	6⅛	Kaufm Brd		127	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17¼	14⅝	Kauf pf1.50		3	17	17	17	— ⅛
11	7⅛	Kawecki Brl		32	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	KeenaCp .20	7	27	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
9⅝	5⅝	Keller .20	26	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅛	20½	Kellogg .90	15	226	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	12	Kellwood .80	7	29	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
26⅞	20⅛	Kennmtl .84	10	2	25⅛	25½	25⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	30⅛	Kennct 1.15e	55	740	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	20	KyUtil 1.80	7	10	21⅛	21	21	
20⅛	10	KerrGls .40	8	35	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
78⅞	60⅝	KernMcGe 1	13	349	67⅞	67	67⅛	— ⅜
28⅜	16⅛	KiddeW 1	6	84	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
47	43⅛	Kidde pfCwl		11	46⅝	47⅛	47⅛	
49⅝	41	Kidde pfB 4		2	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
59½	40	Kid pf A2.20		4	55½	55⅛	55⅛	— 1⅛
47⅛	36⅛	KimbCl 1.60	9	242	39⅝	39	39⅛	— ⅛
12	8⅝	KingDSt .50	10	37	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅛	KirschCo .50	20	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	40⅛	KLM Airlin		1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
37¼	28⅛	KnightRid .24	18	87	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	11⅛	Koehring	17	28	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
59	35⅛	Koppers 1.40	11	108	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅜
59⅞	52	Koppr pf 4		z50	52	52	52	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Korvacrp Ind	40	18	6⅛	6	6⅛	
45	41⅝	Krattco 2.12	8	92	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	33⅝	Kresges .24	23	839	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10	Kroehler Mf		29	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
20⅞	15⅝	Kroger 1.36	8	55	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Kysor .20		11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10¼	LacGas 1.66	7	13	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
15	12	LamaSess 1	13	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
15	12⅛	LaneBry .72	9	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	LearSieg .32	7	202	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
31⅝	23	Lears pf2.25		20	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
34	27⅛	Leaswy .70b	10	10	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	10⅛	LeedsN .40	10	4	14⅛	14	14	
16⅝	10⅝	LehPCF .80	17	45	16⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅞	LehVal Ind		20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅛	10⅛	Lehman .94e		63	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Leonar Crp	233	55	7⅛	7	7	
26⅛	18⅝	Lenox .84	12	3	24	23⅞	24	
9⅝	5⅛	LeaFay .40b	8	12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅞	LevFin .75e		26	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
50¼	39⅝	LeviStra .80	9	116	50⅛	49⅛	49⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4	Levitz Furn		295	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	LFE Co	10	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
30	21⅝	LOF 1.20	14	52	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
17	9½	LibrtyCp .40	7	71	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	LibrtyLn pf		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
35⅝	29⅝	LiggMy 2.50	8	22	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
60	45	LillyEli 1.20	20	891	52⅝	50⅛	52	+ ⅛
30	26	LincNat 1.60	12	48	27⅛	27⅜	27⅛	
59⅝	52⅛	LincNt pf 3		1	55	55	55	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Lionel Corp	14	109	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17	6⅝	Littonin .38t	17	445	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
42	37	Littn cv pf 3		2	40	39	39	— 2
12⅝	8¼	Lockhd Airc	3	204	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	21	Loews 1.20	7	748	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	LomaFin .40	9	28	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
16½	14	LomM 2.20e	12	20	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	14	LoneStInd 1	12	48	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
73	59	Lones pf4.50		1	70	70	70	+ 1
15⅝	13⅛	LnglsLt 1.58	7	130	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
121⅞	112	LIL pfN 13		z100	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	
83	69⅛	LongDrg .60	31	6	80½	80	80½	—
12⅞	8⅝	Loral Corp	7	22	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	23	LaLand 1.12	10	1235	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅜
18	12	LaPacif .20	27	370	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
25	21⅛	LouisGs 1.88	8	25	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	Lowenst .40		74	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
16½	10⅞	LTV Corp	14	164	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
21	13⅛	LTV A 3.40t		1	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
51⅛	42⅛	LTVCp pf 5		1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
44⅞	37	Lubrizol 1	17	123	39⅝	38⅝	39	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅝	LuckyStr .68	12	93	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
9	6⅛	Ludlow .40		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
29½	22	Lukenst 1.60	6	19	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅝	LykesYns 1	4	85	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
47⅝	29⅝	Lykes pf2.50		25	42	41⅝	41⅝	
8⅝	4	LynCSys .20	16	19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
12	8⅝	MacAF .60b	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	MacDonel	5	152	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
7⅝	4¾	Macke .30	8	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Macmill .25	7	115	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	26⅝	Macy 1.20	8	50	37⅛	36½	36½	— ⅞
50⅝	47½	Macy pf 4.25		z40	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	9⅛	MadisFd .60		71	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	MadSq Gar	7	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	6⅝	MagicCf .32		29	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
29⅛	21⅝	Mallory 1	55	18	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	21⅛	MalHyde .56	13	x29	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Manhtn .05e		8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	29	MfrHan 1.80	8	155	36⅝	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
41⅝	34⅛	MAPCO .90	15	126	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	
11	7⅛	Marathn Mf	3	30	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	28	Marcor 1	9	595	31⅞	30⅞	31⅜	+ 1⅛
86	56⅛	Marcr pf A2		12	60	69⅝	68⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	Maremt .50	9	13	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	11⅛	MarMid .80	10	189	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
18⅜	14⅛	MarionL .52	18	79	12½	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	8¾	Marqtte .40a	8	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
19⅛	15	Marriot .37t	23	810	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
61⅜	52⅛	MrshMc 1.80	19	79	54⅛	53	54⅛	+ 1⅛
25⅝	22	MarshF 1.24	11	55	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	MartMa 1.30	8	260	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	17	MridCup .60	10	121	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
30	23⅛	MascoCp .20	20	119	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
25⅛	19	Masonite .64	27	36	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
32⅛	14⅞	MasseyFer 1	6	195	30⅛	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅝	MasM 1.12e	10	35	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	9⅝	MasCo 1.60e		7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	10⅝	Masin 1.03e		22	11	10⅝	10⅝	
21⅞	19⅛	MatsuE .28e	20	51	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
51⅛	41⅝	MayDSt 1.60	14	26	48⅛	48	48	
6⅞	3½	Mays JW	100	5	6	6	6	
36⅛	31⅞	Maytg 1.30a	19	20	36⅝	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	MBPX .40a	5	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
79⅞	65	MCA 1.60	6	148	70⅛	69⅝	70	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	McCord 1	6	11	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	37⅝	McDermot 1	5	429	44	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
66	57⅝	McDonalds	28	398	61⅜	60⅛	60⅝	+ ¾
18⅝	14⅝	McDonD .44	8	47	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	21⅛	McGEd 1.20	11	30	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	
17	12⅝	McGrwH .64	10	95	14	14	14	
30⅝	20⅝	McKeeCo 1e	8	185	30⅛	28⅝	30	+ 1⅛
52	36½	McLean .80	10	17	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	McLout 1.60	20	89	21⅝	21	21	
31¼	18	MeadCp 1.20	9	560	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
53⅝	35⅝	Mea pfA2.80		5	48⅛	48	48⅛	— 1⅜
53⅝	36⅝	Mea pfB2.80		3	49	48⅛	49	+ ⅛
24	17	Medusa 1.40	14	20	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	MEI Cp	8	108	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	MelvleSh .68	13	67	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Menasc .35r	4	33	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
62⅛	52⅛	MercStr .80	15	11	61	60⅝	61	+ ⅛
75⅝	65	Merck 1.40	23	287	70⅝	69⅝	70⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	Merelith .70	8	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	14⅛	MerrLyn .40	11	398	31	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
29	19	MesaPet .10	19	76	24	23⅝	24	
33½	24⅛	MesP pf1.60		7	28⅛	28	28	
11⅝	9⅛	Mesabi 1.15e	8	76	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
20½	16⅝	MestaM .60	16	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	12⅛	MGM 1r	7	26	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
83	73	MtE pfH8.32		z10	80½	80	80	
82⅜	73⅛	MtE pfJ8.32		z400	79	78	78	— 2
41	35½	MtE pf3.90		z20	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	MGIC In .10		123	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14	11⅝	MichGs 1.19	6	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	17⅛	MichTube 1	5	133	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
29	26⅛	MhWl pf2.67		4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
20	13⅛	Microw .79t	10	11	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15	12⅛	MidCTl 1.08	9	12	14⅛	14	14	
2	⅝	Midind Mtg		3	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
25	18⅛	MidiRo 1.30	6	78	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
29½	23⅝	MilesLb 1.28	9	10	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	MiltBrad .44	11	15	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
63	54⅞	MinMM 1.45	27	916	62⅛	61⅛	61⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	18⅛	MinnPL 1.65	8	18	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8	MissnEq .28	9	48	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	22⅛	MiscRiv 1.40	6	190	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	MoPtCe 1.60	7	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
13	9⅛	MoPSv .84b	6	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—
56⅛	47½	MobilOl 3.40	7	604	55⅛	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Mobipe Hom		74	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25	15⅞	Mohasco .90	15	60	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	3	Mohk Data		215	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
24	16⅝	MohkRub 1	5	8	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	18	Molycrp .60	12	11	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
37½	28	Moly pf2.50		2	37½	37⅛	37½	
23⅛	16	Monrh 1.10a	4	2	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Monogr .2	6	52	10⅛	9⅞	10	
12⅛	8⅛	MonrEq .20	33	39	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
98⅛	76	Monsan 2.60	10	718	90⅛	88⅝	89⅛	+ ⅛
108⅝	84⅝	Mons pf2.75		12	99⅝	98⅛	99⅛	
30⅛	25⅛	MonDU 2.20	7	14	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
28	24	MonPw 1.80	8	53	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	—
23⅛	21⅝	MontSt 1.87e		17	22	21⅝	22	— ⅛
9	7⅛	MONY .76e	11	25	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
48⅞	29⅝	MoorMc .80	5	76	44⅝	43⅝	44⅛	+ 1⅛
62¾	53⅛	Morgan 1.80	12	414	58	57½	57⅝	+ ⅜
26⅛	19⅝	MorrisKnu 1	6	15	25⅛	24⅝	25	
4⅝	2½	MorseEl Pd		19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	MorseSh .30	6	19	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	MtgeTr Am		18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅞	13⅝	MorNor .92	11	21	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
51	41⅝	Motorola .70	32	188	47	45⅝	46⅝	+ ⅝
40⅝	30⅝	MtFuel 1.72	14	64	39⅝	38⅝	39	— ⅛
23⅝	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	24	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
18½	7	Munford .40	6	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
20	15⅛	Munsng 1.06	10	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
23⅝	18⅝	MurphC 1.20	8	13	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	14⅝	MurpOil .40	6	64	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	MutlOm 1.22		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
[illegible]	[illegible]	Myersl .40		21	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
41⅛	35⅝	Nabisco 2.40	10	111	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
36½	30½	NalcoCh .72	22	44	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	—
15⅝	10⅝	NarcoSci .60	8	38	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	—
16⅝	10⅛	NashuaC .60	45	37	14¼	14	14	—
18⅝	11	NatAirl .30	13	223	16⅛	16	16⅛	—
15⅝	11⅝	N Avia .47e		27	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—
14⅞	10½	NatCan .57	8	96	14	13⅞	14	+
25	21	N Can pf1.50		6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
43⅝	33⅝	N Chem .32	25	31	34⅝	34	34	—
6⅝	5⅛	NatCity Lin		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
49	39⅝	NatDet 2.72	6	25	48⅛	48	48	
25⅞	15⅝	NatDist 1.40	9	400	25	24⅛	24⅛	—
24	21	NatFuel 2.06	8	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—
16⅝	11⅝	NatGyp 1.05	12	164	16	15⅝	16	+
6⅞	3⅝	Nat Homes		73	6	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅝	8⅛	NatInd .50	5	68	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅝	14⅝	Nt MedCare	14	28	19	18⅝	18⅝	
39⅝	32⅛	N Pres 1.20a	7	42	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛	+ 3
53⅝	37	Nat Semicn	35	983	49⅝	48⅝	49⅛	+
14⅛	9⅛	N SvcInd .78	9	31	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+
11½	8¼	N Stand .56	9	12	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+
54⅝	38⅝	N Starch .88	19	10	52⅛	51⅝	52	
52⅝	39⅝	NatStl 2.50a	16	119	48⅝	47⅞	48⅛	+
5⅝	3	Nat Tea		8	5	4⅞	4⅞	
25⅜	22⅝	Natoma 1.20	10	301	25⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—
31⅝	22⅞	NCR Co .32	17	131	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+
20	16⅝	Neptune .60	9	10	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—
21⅝	17½	NevPw 1.50	6	21	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
24	21⅝	NevP pf2.30		z250	23⅝	23	23⅝	+
19	18	NevP pf1.74		z200	18	18	18	—
18	15½	NevP pf1.60		z300	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ½
20⅝	19¾	NEngEl 1.86	8	28	20¼	20	20⅛	— ¼
14¼	12⅝	NEngGE 1.32	8	6	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
29¼	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		15	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
14⅝	11	Newhall .40	9	8	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
29⅝	23	Newmt 1.60	15	168	29½	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
91½	73½	Nwmt pf4.50		2	90	90	90	— 1½
27½	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	33	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
14¼	12½	NiaMP 1.24	6	177	13	12⅞	13	
81½	73	Nia M pf7.72		z100	77	77	77	
63	56½	NiaM pf 6.10		z230	59½	59½	59½	+ 1½
14	12⅛	NiaShr 1.15e		32	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅞	NL Ind 1	9	195	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
21¾	15⅝	NLT Co .64	8	362	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
81¼	63⅝	NorflkWn 5	9	122	80⅛	79⅝	79⅝	— ½
18¾	14½	Norlin 1.25	6	61	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
38	22¼	Norris 1.40	8	12	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
40⅝	33	NoACoal .90	8	8	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅝	NoAmMf Te	10	26	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
33	19⅞	NoAPhl 1.20	11	17	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	
4	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	8	72	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
1⅝	13-16	NoCeAir wt		15	1½	1½	1½	
11	10	NoestUt 1.02	37	183	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	22⅛	NorIlGs 2.12	7	32	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
24½	22⅝	NoIlG pf1.90		4	23¾	23¼	23½	
19⅝	16¾	NIndPS 1.40	8	36	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
46½	33¾	NorNGs 1.76	7	229	43¼	42¼	42½	+ ⅜
28⅝	24⅝	NoStPw 1.94	9	45	26¼	26	26⅛	
103	95½	NSPw pf8.80		z1000	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ 1¼
83	77	NStePw pf 7		z20	82	82	82	
50½	45⅝	NSPw pf4.10		z100	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ 1⅝
46	41	NSPw pf3.60		z1	43½	43½	43½	+ 2½
38⅝	25½	NorTel .60	15	42	38⅛	37⅞	38	
6	3⅛	Northgt .50e	29	7	5⅛	5	5	
28⅛	22⅝	Northrp 1.20	6	105	28	27½	27⅝	
32⅝	23	NwstAirl .45	14	387	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
48	43⅝	NwtBnc 1.70	10	25	47	46⅝	46½	— ⅛
30⅝	24⅝	NwtEnrgy 2	4	11	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	24⅝	NwtEnr ct 2	4	16	27	27	27	— ¼
45⅝	32¼	NwtInd 1.75	3	71	40⅝	39⅝	40	+ ¼
23⅝	14⅞	NwstInd wt		6	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
135	99	NwInd pfC5		2	119	119	119	— 1
101½	73	NwIn pf4.20		2	88½	88¼	88¼	— 2⅛
12⅝	10	NwMuL .95e	13	137	11⅛	10⅝	0⅝	+ ⅛
35½	23¼	NwtStW 1.20	18	2	34½	34½	34½	
37	25¼	Norton 1.70	9	32	34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	NorSim .50b	11	282	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
24	45¼	NortS pf1.60		14	44⅞	44	45⅞	
30	14⅝	NucorCp .32	8	40	28½	28	28¼	+ ¼
12½	7	NVF 2.45t	7	295	9⅝	8⅝	9½	+ ⅝
11	7¼	Oak Ind .40	24	21	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
14⅝	12⅝	OakiteP .92	9	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
18	14	OccidPet 1	6	1239	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6¼	OccidPet wt		110	7⅝	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
57	48⅛	OccidPt pf 4		7	50⅝	49⅞	50⅝	+ ⅝
52¼	46¾	OccIP pf3.60		71	50½	48⅝	50½	+ 2
24	20⅞	OccIP pf2.50		21	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
29⅝	26¼	OccIP pf2.16		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅝
24	15¼	OgdenCp 1	4	38	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
37	25¾	Ogdn pf1.87		7	31½	31⅛	31½	
19⅝	16⅝	OhioEd 1.66	9	1000	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
111½	102¾	OhE pf10.48		z5830	106	104½	106	+ 2
123¾	116	OhPw pf 14		z90	119	119	119	+ 3
13⅛	9⅝	OKC Cp .80	5	5	11⅝	11	11⅛	—
23½	19	OklaGE 1.44	10	18	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	
25¾	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	8	42	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
49⅝	30¼	OlinCp 1.32	9	182	48	42⅞	48	+ 1⅛
38⅝	20⅛	Olinkraft 1	10	48	33	32	32	— 1⅛
14	9¼	Omark .60	6	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	12¾	Opelika 1	7	2	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	13¼	OranRk 1.28	8	45	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅝	10¼	Orange .14b	18	116	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ¼
40	36¼	OtisElv 2.20	8	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	
34⅝	25¼	OutMar 1.20	16	16	32½	32	32¼	— ⅛
19	12⅝	OutletCo .25	6	19	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
24½	19	OvernitT .80	11	23	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
15⅝	10⅝	OverSh .20b	4	94	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
57	42	OwenCn .88	19	57	54½	54	54½	+ ½
61¼	51¾	OwenIll 1.88	10	293	60	59½	59½	— ⅛
96	83½	OwnIl pf4.75		1	91½	91½	91½	— ½
24¾	16⅛	Oxfrdind .68	7	17	24	23⅝	24	
14½	12¾	PacAS 1.20a		149	13⅝	13½	13½	
23⅛	20⅝	PacGas 1.88	8	245	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
18⅝	16⅝	PacLtg 1.68	8	304	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
30⅝	26⅝	PacLumbr 1	17	8	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	
32⅝	25⅝	PacPetrl .80	11	42	29¼	28⅝	29	+ ¼
21⅝	20⅝	PacPw 1.70	9	x187	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
16⅝	13⅝	PacTT 1.20	8	79	15⅝	15	16	— ⅛
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z10	78½	78½	78½	
9⅞	8⅝	PacTin .80	8	4	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅜
12⅝	5⅝	PaineW .30e	6	119	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17½	12⅞	PalW pf1.50		13	15	15	15	— ¼
8½	4⅝	PalmBc .25	6	45	7⅝	7½	7¼	+ ⅛
8½	5⅝	Pamida .10e	14	91	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	PanAm Air		485	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
35⅝	29⅝	PanEP 2.10	7	194	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	
14½	8	Paprch .46b	8	38	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
14½	12½	Pargasinc 1	18	118	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	17⅝	Parker Drill	5	35	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
31⅝	21¾	ParHan 1.12	10	12	30¼	30⅛	30¼	— ¼
16¼	11¾	ParkPen .40	8	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
48¼	20⅝	Pasco 27c	9	34	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	16½	Payls nw .40	9	12	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
19⅞	14⅝	PeabGa .12e	12	172	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
3⅝	1¼	Penn Cent		190	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅞	4⅝	PenDix .24b	13	43	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
59⅝	47½	Penney 1.16	17	322	59⅝	58⅝	59¼	+ ⅜
63	48¼	PaCo pf4.62		3	61½	61½	61½	— 1½
21⅝	19½	PaPwLt 1.80	7	30	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
125½	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z30	121¾	121¾	121¾	+ ¼
111½	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z130	107	107	107	
94	82	PaPL pf8.70		z130	88	88	88	
89⅝	80¼	PaPL pf8.40		z10	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ¼
86	77	PaPL pf8.00		z10	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
53	47	PaPL pf4.50		z20	51½	51½	51½	+ 1½
51½	44⅞	PaPL pf4.40		z100	48½	48	48	— 1¼
37⅝	27½	Pennwlt 1.48	10	30	34⅜	33⅞	34	— ⅜
58⅝	42	Penwl pf2.		1	53	53	53	
26	21	Penwl pf1.60		10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
29⅝	19⅝	Pennzol 1.20	9	429	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	PeopDrg .20		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
38½	34¼	PeopleGas 2	7	127	36¼	35⅝	36	
76½	60⅝	PepsiCo 1.60	16	216	72⅝	72	72⅝	+ ⅝
27	20½	PerkElm .30	21	188	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	— ½
28	24⅝	Pet Inc 3.50	7	7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
15	14	Petinc pf1		5	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	PeterPl .60a	9	5	14⅝	14⅝	14½	
26	20	Petrolan .60	8	19	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ¼
50	43	Petrol pf1.37		3	47	46½	46½	+ ½
31	25	Pfizer .84	13	387	28⅛	27¼	27¼	
45⅝	36¼	PhelpD 2.20	20	167	44½	44	44⅝	+ ¼
17⅝	14⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	8	166	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
80½	69⅝	PhilE pf7.80		z180	77½	77¼	77¼	— ¾
72½	63⅝	PhilaEl pf 7		z160	72	71	72	+ 1
40¼	36	PhilE pf4.30		z100	39	39	39	+ ½
15½	12¾	PhilaSub .80	7	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
59⅝	50¼	PhilMorr 1	14	488	52½	52	52¼	
7¼	3⅛	Philips Ind		92	7¼	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
11¼	8½	Phillpind pf		4	11½	11	11½	— ⅛
58⅝	48⅝	PhillPet 1.80	11	916	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	7⅝	PhillVnH .40	27	45	10¼	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
23⅝	14¼	Pickwik .24e	19	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
8¼	4½	Pier 1 Imprt		48	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
41¼	35½	Pillsbury 1	12	185	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	+ ¼
36⅝	27⅜	Pioner 1.20b	10	68	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
18	15½	PitneyB .68	8	34	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	PittFrg .80b	6	11	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
38⅝	31	Pittstn .80a	7	248	36⅝	34⅝	35⅝	— ⅛

(Continued on Page 10.)

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Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	102¾	103¾
Ashland 8-87	94¼	95¼
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	104¾	105¼
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	100¾	101¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92¾	93¼
BFCE 9-82	102	103
BFCE 8¾-83	99½	100½
B.N.P. 9½-81	103½	104½
Borregaard 8¾-84	95¾	96¾
British Gas 9-81	99¼	100¼
Broken Hill 10-90	103½	104½
Broken Hill 9½-81	103¼	104¼
Carrier 8-87	92	93
CNE 9¼-85	101¼	102¼
CN Rhone 10-80/8	103¾	104¾
Cons Food 7½-91	90½	91½
Conoco 8-86	99½	100½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	98	99
Copen Coun 7¾-87	86½	87½
Copen Tel 8½-86	98½	99½
Cut Ham 8-87	94¾	95¾
Dana 8-87	94	95
Denmark 9-82	105	107
Denmark 7½-90	88	89
Dow Corn 8½-86	103	104
Dupont 7½-78	101½	102½
ECS 8¾-81	100½	101½
ECS 9¼-86	100½	101½
EIB 9½-85	102¼	103¼
Erap 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
Ericsson 9¼-85	104	105
Esso 7½-78	101	102
Esso 8-86 Nov	100¾	101¾
Eurofima 8½-83	99	100
First Chic 7-80	96½	97½
Gen Mills 8-86	99	100
Gen Mot 8¾-86	102¾	103¾
Gould 9¼-83	102½	103½
Haas 8¾-86	101½	102½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	103¾	101¾
Intl Util 8¼-82	97¾	98¾
Kimberley 8½-86	101½	102½
Michelin 9½-85	100¼	101¼
Michelin 7½-88	87¾	88¾
Miles 9¼-80	102	103
Modo 9½-83	98¾	99¾
Montreal 9¾-81	102¼	103¼
Montreal 9½-83	99	100
Motorola 8-87	96¼	97¼
New Brunsw. 9-83	100	101
N.Zealand 9¼-82	102½	103½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	91	92
Norsk Hyd 9¾-83	102½	103¼
NorthAMR 7¾-77	99½	100½
Norway 9-80	103	104
Norway 8½-81	100¼	101¼
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	101½	102½
Oslo 9-88	99¾	100¼
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	103	104
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101	102
Pac.Light 8-88	95½	96½
Pennwlt 8-87	95¼	96¼
Prov. Quebec 9-83	99½	100½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	90½	91½
Ralston 7½-87	94½	95½
Richardson 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
S.A.S. 8-85	92¼	93¼
Scanraff 8¾-88	96½	97½
Scott 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
Seagram 9-83	101¼	102¼
SFE 9-83	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	99½	100½
Shell 7½-87	96¼	97¼
Skandin10¼-81	106	107
SNCF 9¼-81	102	103
St. Ind. 8½-80	102¼	103¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	101	102
S. Handels 9¼-86	99	100
Sybron 8-87	95	96
Tenneco 7½-79	99	100
Tenneco 7¾-87	90¾	91¾
Textron 7¾-87	90½	91½
Transocean 8-86	98½	99½
Transocean 7½-87	95¼	96¼
Union Oil 7-79	99¼	100¼
Union Oil 7½-87	95½	96½
Utah 8-87	95	96
Volvo 9½-85	100¾	101¾

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	78	80
Ashland 5-88	82	84
Beatrice 6¼-91	105	108
Beatrice 4½-92	93	95
Borden 6¾-91	104½	106½
Borden 5-92	94	96
BroadHale 4¾-87	75	77
Carnation 4-88	81½	83½
Chevron 5-88	101	103
Chrysler 4¾-88	64	66
Chrysler 5-88	69	71
Cont Tel 5¼-88	82	84
Cumm In 6¼-88	86½	88½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	88½	90½
EastKodak 4½-88	119½	121½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	80	82
Firestone 5-88	94	96
Ford 6-86	98	100
Ford 5-88	86½	88½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	85	87
Gen Food 4¾-82	91	93
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	85½
Gillette 4¾-87	82	84
Gould 5-87	88½	90½
Gulf West 5-88	100	102
Honeywell 6-86	81½	83½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	80	82
ITT 4¾-87	77	79
Komatsu 7¼-90	101	103
Matsushita 6¼-90	107½	109½
Mitsui 7¼-90	101	103
McDerm 4¾-87	127	129
Morgan JP 4¼-87	116	118
Nabisco 5¼-88	90½	92½
Owens Ill 4½-87	101	103
Penney JC 4½-87	87	89
Phil Lamp 4¾-82	101½	103½
R.C.A. 5-88	83	85
Revlon 4¾-83	111½	113½
Revlon 4¾-87	102	104
Sperry 4¼-88	99	101
Squibb Intl 4½-87	80½	82½
Texaco 4½-88	76½	78½
UnCarb 4¾-82	127½	129½
WarnLam 4½-87	91½	93½
WarnLam 4¾-88	83	85
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.19	90.91	106.72
Previous	100.18	90.91	106.87

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INTERNATIONAL
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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 20-21, 1976

arkets Calm t 'Snake' der Strain

kers Still Expect e on Realignment

IDON, March 19 (Reuters). European currency "snake" ed under severe strain to- nd although calmer, foreign ge markets were still con- the system could not last longer in its present form. the West German and central banks bought dol- keep Europe's two strong- rrencies, the mark and the franc, in check.

ers in Brussels reported he Belgian National Bank o intervene on a heavier than yesterday to prevent anc from falling through or of the snake.

Danish krone, another member, came under heavy re in Copenhagen, and the bank was reported to have ted the currency at its against the mark.

ion markets evidently de- dramatic weekend decisions e snake's future were un- and dealers said trading nusually quiet.

'War of Attrition'

one banker said: "We are eye of the hurricane. There g to be a war of attrition he snake."

ite the welter of official nces from Bonn, Brussels penhagen, markets are still ading a shift in currency that would either involve ber snake—with broader ation margins—or its desin- on.

resent, the snake permits ons of 2.25 per cent among ven member currencies on side of a central rate, while loat together against out- urrencies, like the dollar.

he past few days, bankers ast open doubts on the con- viability of the snake.

Realignment Needed

king in New York last the president of the Swiss s' Association, Alfred Sara- id chances for the survival snake were slim unless the currencies were realigned.

rankfurt today, the dollar at 2.53435, down from yesterday.

West German central bank ced a support purchase of llion to slow the rise of the

dollar closed at 4.72 French up slightly from 4.705 yes- and at 39.15 Belgian up from 39.115 yesterday. dollar also gained against g, closing at $1.9210 com- with $1.9245 yesterday, and t the Swiss francs—2.5380 red with yesterday's 2.5325

te deals between New York ondon, after most European s had ended formal trading, ark moved well above its limit in the snake. It d a margin of 2.75 per cent t the Belgian franc, the guilder, and the Danish orwegian crowns.

ers stressed that the mark's ents beyond the snake's were purely the result of thdrawal of central banks European markets.

they did demonstrate the ing market pressures on ake.

Iran's Steel Ambitions Likely to Fall Short

TEHRAN, March 19 (NYT).—Iran's ambitious goals for expansion of its steel industry are likely to fall far short because of lagging oil revenues, manpower shortages and other economic factors, well-placed business informants say here.

By some knowledgeable, though unofficial, estimates, Iran's steel production capacity seven years from now will be only 5 to 6 million tons a year, compared with the 14 million or more projected by Reza Amin, managing director of the government-owned National Iranian Steel Industries Co., in a speech in October 1974.

This goal has not been publicly disavowed, and Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi said in an interview last month without elaborating, "In about 15 years' time we will have 25 million tons of steel."

But it is widely said in Tehran business circles that some of Iran's plans for constructing costly new steel production facilities have quietly been "extended" by several years. And, as is the case with the Iranian petrochemical industry, the prospects for the completion of some planned installations have been thrown into question in recent months.

A Favorite Plan

Constructing a sizable steel industry has long been a favorite plan of the Shah, who wants to build up industry to provide revenue for future decades after Iran's oil income falls away.

In 1965 the Shah accepted an offer from the Soviet Union to build a $300-million steel-producing installation outside the central Iranian city of Isfahan in return for deliveries of Iranian natural gas.

The installation now accounts for most of Iran's present steelmaking capacity, which is unofficially estimated at about 1 million tons a year.

Only Three Plants Seen

Although Mr. Amin in 1974 described seven steel construction projects planned for the subsequent 10 years, business informants say that, to judge by work or preparations already under way, Iran will probably be getting steel production from only three of them by 1983.

Plans for other facilities have been postponed or put in doubt, the informants say, now that Iran's ambitious overall development plans have run into various hurdles.

Notable among these obstacles are the lagging oil revenues, which a high Iranian planning official recently reported have been running almost $250 million a month less than the government had earlier expected.

n addition to shortages of executive, skilled and in some cases unskilled manpower, the government has faced such problems as import-clogged ports and swiftly rising prices of imported industrial equipment.

France Lifts Price Controls On Some Industrial Products

PARIS, March 19 (Reuters).—French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said today he is widening industrial pricing freedom in order to stimulate increased competition following the franc's flotation.

The government is continuing its policy of progressively removing price controls on industrial products and pricing freedom has been granted for aluminum, chemical products, all capital equipment goods, footwear and office furniture, he told the National Prices Committee.

Mr. Fourcade said the government intends to maintain franc exchange rates fairly steady through a controlled flotation so that international prices should not be much affected by the decision to leave the European joint float.

Some raw materials paid for in dollars will be affected by higher dollar rates, but this will be of limited extent by comparison with fluctuations seen before the Rambouillet agreements on currency intervention, he said.

At the same time as progressively relaxing price controls, the government aims to introduce anti-cartel legislation to put France on a footing with its major trading partners regarding industrial competition, Mr. Fourcade said.

In this way it aims to encourage firms to tighten profit margins both on home and export markets, he said.

Services and wholesale and retail trading will still come under price restraint, and the system of controls will be tightened should inflation developments warrant it, Mr. Fourcade said.

He also said the government is limiting importer profit margins in absolute value terms to their levels of March 12, before the franc left the European float.

This is to prevent importers applying immediate price increases to old stocks to reflect latest currency developments.

End of Snake Suggested by German Banker

MUNICH, March 19 (Reuters).—The time may have come to abandon the European joint float temporarily and allow for a period of clean floating for its member currencies, Bayerische Vereinsbank board spokesman Werner Premauer said today.

Asked whether the mark should now be revalued, he said consideration should be given to letting all snake currencies float freely for a while. Such a move could lead de facto to a revaluation, he added.

Mr. Premauer told a group of foreign newsmen the joint float could later reform.

Goods Orders In U.S. Rise 2.4 Per Cent

Gain Is Biggest Since July 1975

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP-DJ).—Fresh orders for durable goods increased 2.4 per cent in February—the largest monthly rise since last July—the Commerce Department reported today.

Durable goods bookings last month increased $1.03 billion to a seasonally adjusted $44.32 billion from a downward-revised $43.28 billion in January, when orders rose 1 per cent. The January rise, originally estimated at 2.2 per cent, was adjusted to reflect additional data.

Orders last month rose in most sectors of the durable goods industry, paced by an 8.4-percent increase for autos and other transportation equipment.

Last month's increase, the third in a row, was the biggest since a 5.7-per-cent expansion last July.

Shipments increased 1.7 per cent in February to an adjusted $45.33 billion, while unfilled orders fell 0.9 per cent to an adjusted $113.20 billion. The backlog of durables orders has shrunk in 15 of the last 16 months.

Profits Increase

The Commerce Department also reported that corporate profits in the fourth quarter rose to the highest level since the 1974 third quarter, but after-tax earnings for all of 1975 slid 11.3 per cent from a year earlier.

In the December quarter, after-tax corporate profits rose $1.8 billion, or 2.3 per cent, from the third period to an $80.6-billion seasonally adjusted annual rate. The profit rise was the third in a row and pushed the level of profits to the highest since an $87.4-billion annual rate in the 1974 September quarter. In last year's third quarter, profits had surged 18.3 per cent, the sharpest three-month increase in 25 years.

For all of 1975, after-tax profits declined $8.1 billion to $71.4 billion from $79.5 billion in 1974. It was the first annual reduction since profits plunged 18.3 per cent in 1970.

Confidence Rises

In New York, the Conference Board reported that U.S. consumer confidence continued to climb in January and February, regaining nearly all of the ground lost in the 1973-75 recession.

The board, a nonprofit business-research group, said its confidence index rose to 93.3 in February, up more than 6 points since December 1975. The index stood at 96.2 in October 1973, just before the onset of the recession. The survey covers 10,000 families across the country.

According to the latest survey, 10.7 per cent of the families plan to buy a new or used car in the next six months, up from 7.5 per cent in December 1975 and the highest percentage in nine years.

Consumers are also somewhat more pleased with current economic conditions. About 22 per cent label the present state of the economy as "good," up from 19 per cent in December. It was the first time since mid-1974 that "good" ratings outnumbered "bad."

U.S. Retail Sales Fall

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP-DJ).—U.S. retail sales fell 1.4 per cent last week from a week earlier to a seasonally adjusted $12.25 billion, the Commerce Department said today. Sales climbed 15 per cent from a year earlier, however.



Charles Pocock

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd. reports Charles Pocock, currently a managing director of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, will succeed Sir Frank McFadzean as chairman from July 1. Mr. Pocock, who has been a member of the Shell Transport board since 1970, will also continue in his managing director role.

* * *

Peter Tann has been named Citibank's managing director in Denmark. He succeeds vice-president Garrett Bouton, who has been assigned to Citibank's London office, in charge of the bank's Scandinavian district. Mr. Tann assumed general management duties in the bank's Dublin and Jersey offices prior to his present appointment.

* * *

U.S. Steel International Inc. has appointed Peter Dubery manager of steel and general sales. He was previously assistant manager of steel and general sales.

W. German Car Output Increases in Month

FRANKFURT, March 19 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's Auto Industry Association reported today that February automobile production and export figures showed a healthy improvement over the year-earlier mark.

The association said 302,300 passenger vehicles and 26,600 utility vehicles were produced in February, compared with 193,877 and 21,823 respectively the year before.

N.Y. Prices Drop in Low Volume

NEW YORK, March 19 (IHT).—Showing negligible reaction to some bullish economic news, prices traded over a narrow range today in the slowest New York Stock Exchange session since early January. Popular averages were virtually unchanged.

The Dow Jones industrial average was unchanged at 979.85. At 3 o'clock it was off 1.97.

Volume totaled 18.09 million shares compared with 26.19 million yesterday.

Declining issues outpaced advances by 727 to 684.

The market's lackluster performance was attributed to preweekend caution and to uncertainty over what the latest U.S. banking figures meant for money policy and interest-rate trends.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York late yesterday reported that the nation's money supply in the week ended March 10 rose a record $2.5 billion.

Some analysts said the large gain was anticipated, but others believed that if growth continues it could prompt the Federal Reserve System to tighten the reins a bit on money policy.

More encouraging, but apparently not much of a surprise was the Commerce Department report of the smallest rise in more than four years in the consumer price index in February.

Stock exchange issues in retreat narrowly outnumbered issues that advanced. Popular averages pointed in both directions.

Westinghouse, a volume leader, *fell 3/8 to 16. Its annual audit* was given a qualified opinion by its independent auditors because of "uncertainties" relating to the outcome of litigation involving uranium supply contracts.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed in light trading. The Amex index rose 0.05 to 103.37.

The option market "lacked conviction" according to Chicago Board Options Exchange traders, failing to respond as expected to the favorable economic news. At the close 269 CBOE series were ahead, 260 down and 109 unchanged.

Turnover was moderate; Down to 58,461 from the 80,133 posted yesterday.

"Normally this morning's news of a low increase in the consumer price index would generate buying power," said one floor broker. "But it just hasn't materialized today. Perhaps it's because it's Friday afternoon and we're seeing typical spurts of profit-taking-type rallies."

The glamours dominated trading with the IBM/April/260 ranking second in a volume of 1,430, up 5/8 to 7 1/4. IBM said yesterday it had reached an out-of-court settlement with Memorex Technology on anti-trust charges.

In Chicago soybean futures advanced more than 4 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade, but other grains were mostly lower.

Soybean meal closed on an irregular tone in deferred options, but the nearby March, which expires Monday, advanced about $5 a ton. Soy oil was up some 20 points. Wheat lost 2 cents and corn 1 1/2 while oats were irregular.

Market Closed

All banks and stock exchanges were closed in Italy Friday for a national holiday.

Consumer Price Rise of 0.1% Is Lowest in U.S. in 4½ Years

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 19 (IHT).—Restrained by the largest drop in food prices in 20 years, the consumer price index rose only one-tenth of 1 per cent last month, the Labor Department reported today. It was the smallest monthly increase since September, 1971.

In the 12-month period ending last month, consumer prices rose 6.2 per cent, the lowest 12-month increase since July, 1973, the department said.

Its report said that the consumer price index stood at 167.1 at the end of last month—meaning that consumers had to pay $167.10 for goods and services which cost $100 in 1967.

The cost-of-living increase in January had been four-tenths of 1 per cent, or four times the increase last month.

At the White House, Press Secretary Ron Nessen called the February figures "excellent news" but cautioned that it would be difficult to maintain last month's low rate of price increases.

Mr. Nessen said that today's report was "further evidence" that the Ford administration's economic policies were working.

Grocery store prices last month dropped 1.5 per cent, their largest decline since 1952. Beef prices fell sharply—5.9 per cent—due to an increase in cattle slaughtered in January.

In addition, the prices of pork, poultry, fish, sugar, fresh fruit and vegetables continued to decline. Cereal and bakery product prices declined after rising in January and dairy prices dropped for the first time in nine months.

Prices for some foods—notably coffee and restaurant meals and snacks—rose. Even so, food prices showed a decline of 1 per cent, the largest monthly drop since 1956.

Gasoline prices also declined slightly, partly as the result of legislation rolling back prices.

In other sectors of the economy, nonfood commodities rose a modest three-tenths of 1 per cent, but the cost of services—such as utility rates, household services and insurance—showed a sharp increase, seventh-tenths of 1 per cent, which nevertheless was well below the 1.1-per-cent January rise.

Medical fees continued to increase sharply, jumping 1.1 per cent last month following a 2.2-per-cent increase in January.

However, mortgage interest rates declined for the first time since last May.

The Labor Department also said that the spendable earnings of workers showed no change last month after rising two-tenths of 1 per cent in January. Over the 12-month period, real earnings—what is left after taxes and inflation—were up 4.8 per cent.

Retail Prices Up 1.3% in Britain

LONDON, March 19 (AP-DJ).—British retail prices rose 1.3 per cent in the latest monthly period and are now 22.9 per cent above year earlier levels.

The retail price index on Feb. 17 was 149.8, up from 147.9 a month earlier and 121.9 a year earlier. The index is based on Jan. 15, 1974 equals 100, indicating that prices in Britain have gone up nearly 50 per cent in just over two years.

The Department of Employment, which compiles the price index, said a major factor in last month's rise was higher prices for potatoes, fresh vegetables and other food items.

Excluding seasonal food items, the index increased 0.9 per cent in the month to Feb. 17.

Belgian Firm's Profit Rises

OSSELS, March 19 (AP-Net income of Cie. Brux-Lambert Pour la Finance ndustrie, a major Belgian g company, rose in 1975 to illion Belgian francs from illion francs in 1974, the ny reported today.

improved result was as- to better portfolio income apital gains as well as to d net financial charges and ciation. The company said ional costs and tax provi- increased.

The company proposed an unchanged dividend of 110 francs a share to the annual meeting to be held on May 12.

Ericson Profit Drops

STOCKHOLM, March 19 (AP-DJ).—The L.M. Ericson group reported today a 1975 profit of $166.1 million before taxes, a drop of about 11 per cent from $185.9 million in 1974.

Sales increased to $1.6 billion in 1975, while exports increased to $1.4 billion.

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL FUND S.A.
Société Anonyme
37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B 8833

Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given to shareholders that the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of Capital International Fund S.A. will be held at 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday 30th March 1976 at 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg with the following agenda:

1. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance-sheet and the profit and loss statement as at 31.12.75.
3. Disposal of the net results of the year 1975.
4. Discharge of the Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
5. Receipt of and action on nomination of the Statutory Auditor and of the Directors.
6. Miscellaneous.

Shareholders are advised that under Luxembourg Law no quorum is required at the Meeting in order for valid decisions to be taken and that the Resolutions to be proposed at the Meeting will require the concurrence of a majority of the total number of shares represented at the Meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the Meeting in person by producing at the Meeting either their share certificates or a certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Capital International Fund's Paying Agent.

Shareholders may vote at the Meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them upon request in the case of registered shareholders and against deposit of their share certificates as aforesaid in the case of bearer shareholders.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the Meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded. Capital International Fund's Paying Agent is Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg. In order to be valid all forms of proxy must reach the registered office of Capital International Fund S.A. not later than 5.00 p.m. on Friday 26th March 1976.

The Board of Directors

CAPITAL ITALIA S.A.
Société Anonyme
37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg
Luxembourg R.C. B 8458

Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given to shareholders that the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of Capital Italia S.A. will be held at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday 30th March 1976 at 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg with the following agenda:

1. Report of the Board of Directors and of the statutory auditor.
2. Approval of the balance-sheet and of the profit and loss account as at 31st December 1975.
3. Disposal of the net results of the year 1975.
4. Election or reelection of directors and of a statutory auditor.
5. Approval and ratification of an agreement dated 24th February 1976 and made between Capital Italia S.A. and Fidelity Equitalia S.A. (a corporation organised and existing under the laws of Luxembourg with its principal office at 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg („Equitalia") by which:
   (a) the liquidator of Equitalia will purchase shares in Capital Italia S.A. having an aggregate net asset value equal to the value of the assets to be transferred pursuant to (b) below, at a price per share equal to the net asset value per share of Capital Italia S.A. calculated in accordance with the provisions of the agreement as at the first date on which the agreement becomes unconditional or such other subsequent date to be mutually agreed between Equitalia and Capital Italia (the „valuation date"); and
   (b) the liquidator of Equitalia will transfer to Capital Italia S.A. all the assets, less an amount sufficient to meet all the liabilities of Equitalia and certain fractional entitlements of Shareholders thereof, as at the valuation date, as consideration for the shares of Capital Italia S.A. purchased by him pursuant to (a) above.
6. Decision on publication of interim financial reports.

Shareholders are advised that under Luxembourg law no quorum is required at the Meeting in order for valid decisions to be taken and that the Resolutions to be proposed at the Meeting will require the concurrence of a majority of the total number of shares represented at the Meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the Meeting in person by producing at the Meeting either their share certificates or a certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Capital Italia's Paying Agent.

Shareholders may vote at the Meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them upon request in the case of registered shareholders and against deposit of their share certificates as aforesaid in the case of bearer shareholders.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the Meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded. Capital Italia's Paying Agent is Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, - 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg. In order to be valid all forms of proxy must reach the registered office of Capital Italia S.A. not later than 5 p.m. on Friday 26th March 1976.

The Board of Directors

Ireland leads the way once more in the saving of the green. The hotels of Ireland now offer TELEPLAN...the economical way to call from a hotel to the U.S.A.

Teleplan

In Ireland, they're doing something about the problem, found in many countries, of unreasonable surcharges on calls to the U.S. made from the traveler's hotel. Irish hotels have agreed to add no more than 50 pence (about $1.00) to your hotel bill for placing a collect or telephone credit card call. There's no need to pay the hotel for the call itself, for it will appear later on your regular home or office telephone bill. For instance, a three-minute station credit card call from your room, nights and Sundays, will cost 50p on your hotel bill. Then you'll be billed only $4.05 plus tax when you get home from the trip. The same call placed collect would be 50p plus $7.20 and tax. If you prefer to charge the call to your hotel room, the added hotel charges will be somewhat higher and will vary with the length of your call.

Collect and telephone credit card service—a way of calling now and paying later.

And TELEPLAN—another adventure in green, from the Irish.

Bell System

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4 13/16-5 1/16	2¾-3¼	½-¾	13 -18
1 M.	5⅞-5½	2⅞-3⅛	1½-1¾	13⅛-13
3 M.	5⅞-5 11/16	3¼-3½	1½-1¾	11⅜-11⅞
6 M.	6⅛-6 5/16	3 11/16-3 13/16	2¼-2½	11⅛-11⅞
1 Y.	7 -7⅛	4⅜-4⅝	3¼-3½	11⅜-11¾

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I.H.T. 20-3-76

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 19.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Frid.	Year Ago.
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.75½	*.80.13
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.10	* .69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.39	.25
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	213	200
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	213.90
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	85-86	83-84
Lead, spot, lb	.21	.24½
Copper elec., lb.	63⅞	63⅞-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.6306	3.66
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.175	4.25
Gold N.Y., oz.	133.05	176.60
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	786.1	738.0

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 19, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	15.35	15.51	15.22	15.32	15.08
Jul	15.10	15.20	15.01	15.10	14.85
Sep	14.95	15.00	14.85	N18.85	14.70
Oct	14.90	15.00	14.80	14.85	14.68
Mar	14.70	14.75	14.59	14.67	14.55
May	14.65	14.69	14.50	14.58	14.50
Jul	14.58	14.62	14.54	N14.50	N14.50

Sales: 4,324.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	164.50	164.50	164.50	164.50	B164.50

Sales: 4.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	70.10	71.30	70.10	71.20S	69.84
May	65.60	66.65	65.75	66.555	65.39
Jul	62.70	63.50	62.70	63.25S	62.35
Sep	60.45	60.85	60.25	60.70S	59.95

Sales: 1,374.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	62.60	63.90	62.60	63.80S	63.20
May	63.30	64.50	63.00	64.30S	63.70
Jul	63.90	65.20	63.70	65.00S	64.40
Sep	64.80	66.00	64.50	65.80S	65.20
Dec	65.90	67.20	65.60	66.90S	66.30
Jan	66.30	67.30	66.00	67.30S	66.70
Mar	67.20	68.30	68.80	68.10S	67.50

Sales: Estimateid 4,395.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	9.20	9.50	9.20	9.50	9.00
May	12.50	12.68	12.50	12.66	12.18
Nov	5.40	5.50	5.40	5.50	5.35
Mar	6.60	6.60	6.54	6.57	6.43
Apr	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.00
May	8.10	8.30	8.10	8.17	A8.08

Sales: 2,415.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	416.90	422.50	416.50	422.50S	418.20
May	419.50	424.70	417.20	424.50S	420.30
Jul	424.00	429.50	421.80	429.10S	424.90
Sep	429.50	434.00	427.50	434.40S	430.20
Dec	438.50	443.00	436.80	443.50S	439.10
Jan	441.00	443.40	439.50	446.50S	442.10
Mar	445.00	449.50	445.00	452.50S	448.10
May	453.50	453.50	453.50	458.50S	454.10
Jul	459.60	459.60	459.00	464.60S	460.20

Sales: Estimated 6,872.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	63.10	63.10	62.10	62.10	63.10
Jul	64.80	64.80	64.40	B64.50	B64.90
Sep	66.10	66.10	66.10	B66.15	B66.65

Sales: 60.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	59.11	59.46	58.85	59.35	59.16
Jul	60.00	60.35	59.70	60.30	59.94
Oct	59.00	59.50	58.95	59.50	59.10
Dec	58.15	58.43	57.75	58.38	58.07
Mar	58.75	59.29	58.70	B59.20	58.90
May	59.00	59.00	59.00	B59.65	59.35

Sales: 1,550.

N.Y. GOLD

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	134.50	135.00	134.20	134.80S	134.30
May	134.30	134.30	134.30	134.90S	134.30
Jun	134.60	134.90	134.00	134.90S	134.20
Aug	135.00	135.70	135.00	135.60S	134.90
Oct	139.90	136.40	135.90	136.50S	135.80
Dec	137.40	137.50	136.80	137.60S	136.90
Feb	138.00	139.50	137.90	138.70S	138.00
Jun	140.50	140.50	140.50	140.90S	140.40

Sales: 859.

CHICAGO FUTURES

March 19, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High.	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	3.67	3.68	3.65½	3.68	3.68½
May	3.72½	3.74½	3.71	3.73½	3.74
Jul	3.78	3.80	3.76	3.78½	3.79
Sep	3.84	3.85½	3.82½	3.84½	3.85¼
Dec	3.94	3.96	3.93	3.94	3.96
Mar	4.04½	4.05	4.03	4.04	4.04½

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High.	Low	Close	Prev
May	2.73	2.75	2.72½	2.72½	2.73½
Jul	2.76½	2.79	2.76¼	2.76¼	2.77¼
Sep	2.71¾	2.74½	2.71¼	2.72	2.73½
May	2.75½	2.75¾	2.74¾	2.74¾	2.75¾

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High.	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	4.71	4.77¾	4.71	4.77¼	4.73
May	4.79½	4.84½	4.78	4.84	4.81½
Jul	4.87½	4.92½	4.86¼	4.92½	4.89
Aug	4.91½	4.95	4.89½	4.93½	4.91
Sep	4.94½	4.98½	4.93½	4.98	4.95½
Nov	5.01½	5.05	4.99½	5.04¼	5.02
Jan	5.09	5.12¼	5.07	5.11	5.09
Mar	5.15½	5.19	5.15½	5.18	5.16½
May	5.25	5.26	5.25	5.25	5.23½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High.	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	16.10	16.49	16.10	16.48	16.35
May	16.35	16.65	16.25	16.62	16.45
Jul	16.50	16.80	16.40	16.78	16.62
Aug	16.50	16.85	16.50	16.85	16.69
Sep	16.60	16.90	16.55	16.90	16.75
Oct	16.65	16.95	16.60	16.95	16.83
Dec	16.75	17.05	16.75	17.10	16.90
Jan	17.00	17.15	17.00	17.15	16.95

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High.	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	130.50	138.00	130.50	135.00	130.00
May	135.00	135.80	134.40	134.50	134.90
Jul	136.60	137.80	136.50	136.60	137.00
Aug	138.00	139.30	137.80	138.20	138.50
Sep	139.00	140.30	138.80	139.00	139.50
Oct	140.00	141.20	140.00	140.80	140.50
Dec	142.50	143.20	142.00	143.00	142.50
Jan	—	—	—	144.00	144.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	417.00	423.00	415.00	423.00	417.00
Apr	417.50	423.50	414.50	423.00	417.50
May	—	—	—	425.00	419.50
Jun	421.50	427.00	419.00	426.00	422.00
Aug	427.50	432.50	424.10	432.50	427.50
Oct	430.50	438.00	430.50	438.00	434.00
Dec	439.00	444.00	437.00	444.00	439.50
Feb	442.60	450.00	442.00	450.00	446.00
Apr	45.50	456.50	450.00	456.50	451.70
Jun	458.00	462.50	457.50	463.00	458.00
Aug	463.00	468.50	463.00	468.50	464.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Apr	37.00	37.10	36.62	36.97	36.75
Jun	40.75	40.87	40.32	40.65	40.35
Aug	42.70	42.75	42.40	42.65	42.50
Oct	43.15	43.35	43.00	43.28	a42.97
Dec	43.72	43.87	43.65	b43.87	b43.70
Feb	44.00	44.15	43.90	44.15	44.00

Sales: April 1348; June 1458; Aug 770; Oct 245; Dec 57; Feb 13.
Open interest: April 6150; June 7302; Aug 4523; Oct 1531; Dec 844; Feb 144.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Apr	45.25	45.30	44.95	45.02	45.00
Jun	46.70	46.70	45.85	46.05	46.05
Jul	46.65	46.75	46.10	46.10	46.25
Aug	44.50	44.70	44.20	44.35	44.10
Oct	41.25	41.72	41.25	41.72	41.20
Dec	41.00	41.35	41.00	41.20	40.95
Feb	40.45	40.85	40.30	40.85	40.30
Apr	38.50	39.50	38.30	38.50	b38.50

Sales: April 1498; June 2073; July 867; Aug 184; Oct 138; Dec 52; Feb 20; April 10.
Open interest: April 4009; June 3925; July 2609; Aug 1025; Oct 618; Dec 394; Feb 73; April 1.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	52.55	53.00	52.50	53.00	b52.35
Apr	47.55	48.05	47.50	48.00	47.90
May	45.10	45.25	44.75	44.80	45.10
Jun	47.60	47.70	47.25	47.45	47.60
Sep	54.00	54.10	54.00	54.00	54.00
Nov	54.60	54.60	54.10	54.10	n54.50
Dec	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00

Sales: March 27; April 84; May 34; June 11; Sep 3; Nov 2; Dec 1.
Open interest: March 114; April 666; May 573; June 403; Sep 233; Nov 5; Dec 175.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	74.75	75.00	73.40	a74.00	b74.40
May	74.40	74.80	73.30	73.40	74.20
Jul	74.30	74.55	73.20	73.35	74.00
Aug	72.00	72.15	70.70	71.00	71.50
Feb	65.60	65.90	64.50	64.80	65.47

Sales: March 61; May 2544; July 1410; Aug 148; Feb 24.
Open interest: March 217; May 3334; July 2637; Aug 1020; Feb 65.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

GOLD (100 troy ounce)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	134.10	134.30	134.10	134.30	134.20
Jun	134.00	135.00	134.00	134.80	134.10
Sep	135.40	135.90	135.20	135.80	135.10
Dec	137.10	137.50	136.80	137.50	136.60
Mar	139.50	139.60	138.80	139.60	139.50
Jun	141.10	141.80	141.00	141.80	141.00

Sales: March 8; June 488; Sep 82; Dec 45; March 44; June 33.

London Commodities

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
May	190.50	186.50	190.25-190.50	188.10-188.25
Aug	188.50	185.25	188 -188.90	186.30-186.50
Oct	186	184	185.75-186	185. -185.20
Dec	182.50	183.75	183.50-183.55	183.25-183.50
Mar	183	182	182.55-182.75	182.25-183.50
May	182.25	182	181.95-182.25	181.75-182.25
Aug	No trade		180.50-181.75	181 -182

Lots: 3,424.

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
Mar	799	792	798 -799	792 -793
May	780	765.50	778.50-779	767 -768
Jul	760	747	758.50-759	747 -748
Sep	739	727	737.50-738	727 -728
Dec	715	707	715 -715.50	709 -709.50
Mar	706	700	705.50-706	700 -701
May	695	691	696 -700	690 -691

Lots: 3,702.

COFFEE

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
Mar	No trade		877 -885	876 -890
May	898	890	889 -890	888 -890
Jul	909	902	902 -903	902 -904
Sep	921	915	915 -916	916 -917
Nov	931	925	924 -926	924 -925
Jan	941	935	934 -936	934 -935
Mar	948	941	941 -942	939 -941

Lots: 1,759.

London Metals Market

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	715.50-	716	709.50-	710.50
3 months	735.50-	736	730 -	731
Cathodes: spot	704 -	705	699 -	700
3 months	724 -	725	719.50-	720
Tin: spot	3,730	-3,740	3,623	-3,630
3 months	3,738	-3,740	3,673	-3,675
Lead: spot	206.50-	207.50	204.50-	205
3 months	240 -	240.50	212 -	212.50
Zinc: spot	393 -	394	383 -	384
3 months	407 -	407.25	395.50-	396
Silver: spot	218 -	218.30	219.50-	220
3 months	223 -	223.10	224.90-	225

Paris Commodities

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
May	1,760	1,732	1,767-1,772	+32
Jul	—	—	1,767-1,780	+22
Aug	1,825	1,774	1,818-1,820	+36
Oct	1,770	1,731	1,753-1,755	+21
Nov	—	—	1,732-1,735	+22
Jan	1,735	—	1,735-1,738	+23
Mar	—	—	1,738-1,742	+23
May	—	—	1,740-1,745	+23

Lots: 263.

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
Mar	—	—	686- 691	+ 3
April	—	—	690- 702	— 8
May	710	699	706- 708	+ 5
Jul	—	—	695- —	+10
Sep	700	688	698- 700	+ 8
Dec	668	658	665- 666	+ 7
Mar	657	655	656- 659	+ 4

Lots: 350.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	45
Albert Heijn	117.20
Algembank	357
Amrobank	80.20
A'dam	81
Fokker	43.90
Heineken	146
H.V.A.	51.20
Holl-Am-H	87.20
Hoogovens	63
K.L.M.	119
Nation. Ned.	99
Pakhoed	133.50
Philips new	33.30
Robeco	203
Rolinco	145.50
Royal Dutch	120.80
Unilever	128
Van Ommer	227
VerMach	170.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,490
Brux-Lamb	2,250
Cock Ougree	978
Electrobel	5,920
GB-Inno-BM	1,760
Hoboken	4,190
Pétrofina	5,510
Ph Gevaert	1,324
Soc Générale	2,540
Solvay	2,620
Un Minière	1,356

London (continued)

Daggafont	0.06
DeBeer D	2.25
Decca Rec	2.60
Distillers	1.44
Dunlop	0.83
E Mustline	2.61
GEC	1.54
FreeStGed	£19⅝
GKN	3.29
Glaxo Gr	3.65
Gold Fields	1.58
Gt Un St	2.04
Guinness	1.27
Hawker-Sidd	4.06
Hudson Bay	£14⅝
Imp Chem	3.92
Imps	0.74½
Mark & Spen	0.94
MetalBox	2.72
Nicholls	0.66
Plessey	0.77
Rand Mines	1.78
Rank Org	1.43
Royal Dutch	£34⅝
R.T.Z.	1.97
Shell	4.08
Thorn (A)	2.56
Tube Invest	3.52
Union Carb	3.00
Vickers	1.64
War L3½	£26⅛
West Deep	£9.50
West Drief	£23⅛
West Hold	£22.0
West Min	1.70
Woolworth	0.59½
ZCI	0.29

Frankfurt

AEG	98.50
BASF	171.70
Bayer	148.20
Commerzbk	204.23
Cont Gummi	110.20
Daimler	372
Degussa	178
DeutBank	322.50
DresdeBk	245
Hoechst	170
Gels Aktien	79
Hoesch	64.70
Karlsdt	440
Kaufhof	277.50
KHD	176
Lufthansa	93
Mannesmann	366.20
Metallgesell	268
Neckermann	98.80
Rheinstahl	112
RWE new	150.20
Schering	361
Siemens	302*
Thyssen	138.50
Veba	113.20
Volkswagen	151.50

*Ex-dividend.

Paris

Air Liquide	377.50
Alimentaire	85.20
BSN	675
Carrefour	2,161
Cim Lafarge	214.20
Citroën	65.90
Cie Bancaire	474
CFP	130.10
CGE	344
CCF	152
Ferodo	451
Imétal	102.30
L'Oréal	958
Mach Bull	38.35
Michelin	1,435
Moët-Henn	576
Moulinex	292.50
Paribas	179
PUK	109.50
Penarroya	55.50
Perrier	115.50
Peugeot	397
Rh Poulenc	102
Sacilor	71.10
St Gobain	124.50
Suez	260
Télémécan	733
Thomson	243
Usinor	77

London

Anglo-Am	2.63
Augo-Am cp	£21.50
Barclay Bk	2.73
Beecham Gr	3.53
BICC	1.19
Boots	1.34
Bowater	1.95
Brit-Am Tob	3.55
Brit Oxyg	0.61
Brit Pet	5.90
Burmah	0.36
CadburySc	0.50
Chartered	1.36
Courtaulds	1.46

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,290
Buehrle	1,590
B Boveri	1,730
Ciba-Geigy	1,695
Cr Suisse	2,720
Fischer	730
HofRochN	10,025
Nestlé	3,505
Sandoz	5,250
Sté B Suisse	463
Sulzer	2,670
U B. Suisse	3,555

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 17th March, 1976.

Market Summaries

March 19, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Gen Motors	209,400	68⅛	+ ⅞
Texaco Inc	202,900	25⅛	— ⅛
StdOil Cal	198,600	30⅛	
Citicorp	171,900	34⅛	+ ⅛
Franklin Mt	169,300	33⅛	+2⅜
Westgh El	168,900	16	— ⅛
Avon Prod	156,200	42¼	+1½
White Motor	139,800	8⅛	+ ⅜
FlaPowLt	138,200	24	+ ⅛
Occiden Pet	133,000	15⅛	+ ⅛
LouLd Exp	132,300	23⅛	+
Am Tel&Tel	125,800	56⅛	— ⅛
Nat Semicn	125,500	48½	— ⅛
Baxter Lab	123,900	39½	—

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in million)	18.09	26.19
Advances	693	498
Declines	731	936
Unchanged	437	420
Total issues	1861	1854
New 1976 highs	36	43
New 1976 lows	14	17

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	975.99	985.36	970.80	979.85	
20 Trn	205.96	208.16	204.74	205.35	— 0.36
15 Util	86.78	87.46	86.98	85.85	+ 0.07
65 Stk	298.53	301.41	296.79	299.43	— 0.10

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	113.87	112.14	113.14	+0.15
15 Rails	44.90	44.24	44.56	—0.03
60 Utilities	45.79	45.10	45.53	+0.09
500 Stocks	101.23	99.70	100.58	+0.13

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.84	53.61	53.76	+0.06
Industrials	60.05	59.82	59.95	+0.06
Transportation	38.86	38.74	38.78	—0.03
Utilities	35.44	35.38	35.59	—0.03
Finance	53.02	52.88	53.02	+0.24

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Mar 18	142,026	361,284	1,811
Mar 17	167,391	386,062	1,257
Mar 16	155,836	386,867	1,515
Mar 15	177,690	443,958	2,279
Mar 12	173,951	455,690	2,421
Mar. 11	168,935	480,301	1,450

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
PanOcean O	165,100	15⅞	+1½
Dynalect Cp	114,000	6	
Kaiser Ind	106,700	13	+ ⅛
Con Oil Gas	76,600	10½	+1⅛
Syntex Corp	57,000	39⅛	+ ⅛
Vernitron	56,900	6	
Techcl Tape	50,350	3⅛	— ⅛
Instrum Sys	48,300	1⅛	
Gladding	45,700	9⅛	— ⅛
Presley Co	44,600	15⅞	+1½

Approx total stock sales	2,900,000
Stock sales year ago	1,849,280

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
103.41	103.20	103.37	+0.05

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 19

(Continued from Page 8.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29¾	20¾	PizzaHt .03e	14	158	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅜
4¾	3	Plan Resrch	9	66	4	4	4	— ⅛
6¾	5⅝	PNB MR .40	21	14	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
42½	31¼	Polaroid .32	21	415	39⅞	38⅞	39⅝	+ 1
14	9¾	Ponderosa	48	58	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	17½	PopeTal .70	17	6	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
30½	15⅝	Portec 1b	7	47	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	16⅝	PortGE 1.64	8	x251	19¼	18¾	19	— ⅜
65	46¼	Potltch 1.50	14	8	63½	63½	63½	
13⅝	11⅝	PotmEl 1.16	11	251	12¾	12½	12½	
57½	53½	PotEl pf5.50		z80	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	
57½	52¾	PotEl pf5.46		z270	55	55	55	
49	42	PotEl pf4.50		z600	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
37¾	33	PotEl pf2.44		5	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅜
50	35	PPG In 1.80	11	82	45¼	44½	44½	— ½
15	10⅝	Premier .40	10	19	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
18½	15	Premr pf.90		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
96⅛	81⅞	ProctGam 2	20	450	85½	83	84⅞	+ ¾
12⅝	8⅝	ProdRsh .40	21	14	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
47¼	27	Proler 1.40	4	25	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅞
9¼	5½	PSA Inc		1000	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	15⅝	PSvCol 1.30	7	117	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	17⅝	PSvEG 1.72	8	240	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
119½	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z50	116	116	116	
80	68¾	PSEG pf7.40		z500	77	75	76	+ ½
47¼	41	PSEG pf4.30		z500	47	46¾	47	+ ½
27⅜	25	PSEG pf2.43		3	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
16	14½	PSEG pf1.40		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
43⅝	38	P SvInd 2.72	11	170	39½	38¾	39⅛	+ ⅛
109	103¾	PSInd pf9.444		z1000	107	107	107	— 1
20¼	18⅝	PSvNH 1.80	7	26	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
29¼	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z400	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
20⅝	18⅝	PSvNM 1.36	8	16	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
6	4⅝	Pubickr Ind	17	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo Int		27	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
30½	25⅝	PugSPL 2.36	6	230	30	29¼	29¾	— ⅜
36¼	27⅞	Pullmn 1.20	10	85	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ¾
17	14⅞	PurexCp .96	9	40	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
23	19	Purex pf1.35		2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Purltn Fash	31	60	5⅝	5½	5½	
45⅝	32⅝	Puroltr 1.04	14	28	45	44¾	44¾	— ¼
28⅜	23¼	QuakOat .84	12	3444	24	23½	23¾	— ¼
110½	103	QuaO pf9.56		z5000	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¼
20¼	16¼	QuakStO .78	12	58	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
7½	5⅝	Questor .01r	29	78	7	7	7	+ ⅛
52¼	46¼	RalstonPu 1	16	51	48¼	48	48⅛	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅞	Ramada Inn	141	193	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
11½	7	Rancoln .40		6	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Rapid Am		10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
33⅝	27	Raybest 1.50	4	5	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
19⅛	15¾	Raymint .56	6	46	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
58⅞	44⅝	Raytheon 1	10	165	48⅞	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
29	18⅝	RCA 1	20	743	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
68¾	52	RCA cvpf 4		4	67½	67½	67½	— ½
2⅞	1½	viReadg Co		3	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	viReadg 1pf		1	2	2	2	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	viReadg 2pf		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	6⅛	ReadBat .40	4	93	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¾
5⅝	2½	Redman Ind		129	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	10	ReeceCo .74	12	12	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
30	22	Reeves 1.80	7	45	25½	25¼	25½	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	ReichCh .66	7	47	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅛
10	7	Rellab St .64	8	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
28	18	RellanEl	10	105	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
76	51½	Rellan pf 3		6	72½	72½	72½	— 1½
49½	34	Relia pf1.60		1	46½	46½	46½	— 1¼
13⅝	6	Rellan Grp		20	11¼	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
17	8½	RelGrp pfC		9	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
22¼	12	RelGrp pfB		23	20½	20⅜	20½	
9¾	6⅝	Republic Cp	0	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	10	RepFinS .80	8	12	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	1	RepMtg Inv		6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
40⅝	27½	RepStl 1.60	8	99	36⅛	35⅞	36	
13¼	7⅝	ResrvOil .16	9	1021	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
48	33⅜	RevcoDS .40	23	30	46	45⅜	45⅞	+ ¼
11½	7⅞	Rever Copp		105	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
79¾	69⅜	Revlon 1.60	17	76	74⅞	74	74	— ⅜
6½	3⅝	Rexham .20	8	52	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
30½	20½	Rexnrd 1 20	7	16	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
45	32⅞	Rexn pf2.36		1	43	43	43	— 1
68¼	61⅝	Reynln 3.08	9	88	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅛
80	70	Reyln pf2.25		1	73	73	73	+ ½
41½	22¼	ReynMet 1a	11	217	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
83	55½	ReyM pf4.50		2	79	79	79	— ½
15¾	8¼	ReySec .40a	9	23	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
12½	9⅝	Richardsn	59	8	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
26⅜	21	RichMer .64	12	108	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	10½	Richmnd .80	13	20	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
32	19½	RiegelT 1.58	7	41	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ¾
24⅝	15	RioGran .60	10	33	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
13¾	9½	RioGr pf.80		570	12⅜	12½	12⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	5½	Rite Ald .16	19	99	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	19⅝	RivianF .96	13	356	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
20¼	13⅝	Robshaw .70	25	48	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
27¾	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	12	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
13¼	10⅝	Robins .28a	9	177	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
17⅛	15⅝	RochG 1.28b	7	26	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
111⅛	107	RochG pf 11		z200	112	112	112	+ 1¼
15⅛	12¼	RochTel .80	10	29	14⅜	13⅞	14	
18½	10⅝	Rockowr .64	6	12	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
29	23⅝	Rockwlint 2	9	69	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ¼
76⅞	58	RohmH 1.28	36	55	64⅜	64⅛	64⅛	— 1¾
8⅛	4⅝	Rohr Ind		32	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	20⅝	Rollins .30	16	112	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅜
6	4⅛	Ronson Cp	53	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20	16⅛	Roper 1.20	9	23	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
25	19⅝	RorerA .94	11	53	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
28⅜	23	Rosario .40b	14	49	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	22⅝	Rowan .20	4	23	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	RoyCCol .72	14	61	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
46½	41⅞	RoylD 3.26e	5	46	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	6⅛	Rovlind .10e	8	63	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
9	4⅝	RTE Cp .16	87	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	24⅞	Rubbrm .40	20	30	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅜
24¼	16⅛	Rucker .20	6	444	24⅛	22⅜	23⅛	— 1
14⅝	10⅝	RussTog .76	13	30	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	9	Ryder Sys	13	30	11⅛	10⅞	11	
41¼	35	SabineR .60	10	3	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Safegrd Ind	11	80	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
48⅞	43	SafewySt 2	8	860	46	45⅜	45⅝	
15	8	SagaCp .07e	10	43	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
45¾	33½	StJoMin 1.20	10	96	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞	— 1½
13⅝	11	StJoLtP .72	7	14	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
33½	23¼	StLSaF 2.50	16	19	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
12	10⅝	StPauS .96a		8	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
50⅝	34½	StRegP 1.52	11	86	45½	44½	44⅝	— ⅞
9⅝	6⅛	Salant .24b	8	28	8¼	8	8⅛	
13⅝	11⅝	SanDGs 1.20	14	107	13½	13⅜	13⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	17	40	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	SJuanR .991	7	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
39⅛	30⅜	SFeInd 1.80	9	128	38	37⅛	38	+ ½
10⅞	8	SFeInd pf.50		3	9⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
26	20⅞	SanFeint .30	8	169	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
14	9⅛	SargtWel.50	8	24	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3¼	Saul RlEst		19	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	8	SavEIP .50e	5	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Sav A Stop	64	40	5⅛	5	5⅛	—
11⅛	9⅛	SavOnDr .20	12	25	10	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SavinB Mch		79	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Saxon Ind	10	235	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
3⅛	2	SCA Svc		26	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
7	3	Schaefer Cp		19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
56⅛	47⅝	SchergPl .86	21	428	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
24	19⅛	SchlitzBr .68	19	73	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
83	70	Schlumb .80	19	439	74	71⅛	73⅝	+ 2⅛
18⅝	11⅛	SCM Cp .70	7	57	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	SCOA In .70	9	72	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅝	ScotLad .36	6	78	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	18	ScotFet 1.08	12	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	15	ScottFor .74	6	38	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	
23⅝	14⅛	ScottPap .68	12	619	23⅜	22⅛	23	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅝	Scottys .10	21	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	ScovillMfg 1		82	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
43	37⅛	Scovill pf2.50		8	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	13	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	8	Scudd pf.83e		20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Sea Cont .30	3	85	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
27⅛	20⅛	SeabCL 1.40	8	62	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
6⅛	3⅛	SeabWA .22t	7	51	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Seagram .80	14	31	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Seagrave	6	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14	SealdPw .80	9	54	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	SearleG .52	10	376	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
75⅛	63⅛	Sears 1.40a	29	609	75	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Seatrain Lin		211	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
27⅛	22	Sedcolnc .18	6	73	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SvcCpInt .12	4	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16	11⅛	Servomt .66	9	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Shaksore .32	13	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	Shapell 10	10	58	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	47⅛	ShellOil 2.60	7	130	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛	+ 1
14⅛	11⅛	ShellrGl .56	5	45	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
19½	15⅝	ShlGl pf1.40		10	19	19	19	
23	18¼	ShlGl pf1.35		1	21	21	21	+ ⅝
41⅞	33⅝	SherwW 2.20	16	12	39⅜	38⅝	39⅜	+ ⅞
11¼	9⅞	SierrPac .92	9	26	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
18	15⅝	Signal .90b	9	62	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
40½	34	Signal pf2.20		2	37½	37½	37½	
40½	32	SignodeCp 1	16	44	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	5	SimPrec .14	9	28	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23½	19¼	Simm .88a	15	21	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
23½	15½	SimPat .40b	23	163	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
20	8¼	Singer .30p		192	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
37⅜	24⅜	Singr pf3.50		16	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
28	24⅝	Skaggs .50	14	20	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
71½	60⅝	Skelly 1.60a	9	9	71	71	71	— ¼
12¼	7⅝	Skil Corp	37	3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
21½	16⅛	Skyline .24	72	292	21⅛	20⅜	20⅜	
14⅝	8⅝	SmithAO .60		43	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	28⅛	SmithInt .36	8	45	32	31½	31⅛	+ ⅛
69½	59⅛	Smithkline 2	15	216	65½	64⅝	65⅛	+ ⅝
16¼	13	SmithTr .58	8	15	16	16	16	— ¼
20	16⅝	Smucker .80	9	15	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
16⅞	7	SolaBas .70	8	27	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Sonesta Int	2	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10	8⅝	Sony Corp	39	261	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
32½	27⅜	SooLin 2.35e	7	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅜
11⅝	8⅝	SOS Con .40	7	24	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18	15⅝	SCarEG 1.52	8	44	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	14⅜	Soarln 1.56	8	2	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Soudwn .30r	5	5	11	10⅞	11	
25⅛	22½	Sdwn pf .80		6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	SoestBk .40b	9	52	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7	5	SoeastPS .89t	11	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅞	19⅛	SoCalE 1.68	6	263	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
16⅛	14¼	SouthCo 1.40	6	400	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
37½	31¼	SolnGE 2.40	8	10	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅜
55¼	48¼	SoNRes 1.65	7	26	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅞
38⅛	32⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	10	3	36	35⅛	36	— ⅛
47	43⅛	SoNE pf3.82		95	45	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	30	Sou Pac 2.24	13	165	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
62⅛	50⅛	Sou Ry 2.12	11	132	59	58	58	— ⅛
61⅛	51⅛	SouRy ptA 3		1	59	59	59	— ⅛
6	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
36⅛	27½	SoUnGs 1.76	8	4	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	27⅛	Southld .40b	12	8	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SwstFor .20	204	62	12⅛	12	12⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	SwtFI pf1.50		11	24⅛	24½	24½	— ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	SwstPSv .98	18	171	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅛	10	SperryHuf 1	10	6	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
48½	38⅛	SperryR .36	18	325	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Sprague El		72	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14¼	10⅛	Spring M .75	19	26	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
29	20⅛	SquarD 1.10	16	96	27⅛	27	27	— 1⅛
38⅞	30⅜	Squibb .90	15	186	32⅛	31⅛	32	— ⅛
54⅛	43	StaleyMfg 2	6	22	53⅛	53	53⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	24⅛	StaleyMf wi		2	27	27	27	
23⅛	21⅛	StPoor 1.92a		16	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	33⅛	StBrand 1.14	16	186	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	37⅛	StBPaint .32	25	33	45	44⅛	45	— ½
34	25⅛	StdOilCal 2	7	1868	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
47	40⅛	StOilInd 2.30	9	776	46⅛	44⅛	46⅛	+ 1⅛
79⅛	61⅛	StOilOh 1.36	26	126	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
52	48	SO Oh pf3.75		z10	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	StdPress .40	25	22	8⅛	8	8⅛	—
7	5⅛	StdPrud .65	38	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
16	9⅛	Standex .60	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
27½	21	StanWk 1.04	12	9	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Stanray .60		4	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	StaMut Inv		10	2	2	2	+ ⅛
12	10⅛	StaMS 1.10e		29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
108	84	StaufCh 2.40	18	91	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchl .48	18	4	7⅛	7½	7½	
21	16⅛	SterDrug .76	18	261	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SterlPre .01t	6	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	10⅛	Sterndnt .40	8	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	19⅛	StevensJ .60	10	407	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—
38½	28⅛	StewWa 1.96	9	4	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	8	121	25	20⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
14	10⅛	StokVC pf 1		z140	10	10	10	+ ⅛
62⅛	48⅛	StoneW 2.50	8	2	57½	57½	57½	— ⅛
25⅛	15	StoneCon .60	7	10	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
25⅛	21	StopShp 1.10	6	16	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
18½	9	Storge Tech	8	51	12⅛	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	StorerBdg 1	8	38	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	StridRite .80	8	16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
42⅛	36⅛	StuWor 1.32	9	21	44	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
36	30½	StW pfA1.40		7	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Suave Shoe	8	24	5⅛	5	5	
28	16⅛	SubProGs 1	7	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
9	6⅛	SuCrest .30	4	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Sun Chm .40		8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
31⅛	26⅛	SunOil 1.10r	7	41	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—
35⅛	31⅛	Sun O pf2.25		47	32	31⅛	32	
28⅛	20⅛	Sunbeam 1	18	126	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
28⅛	17	Sundstrd .80	8	303	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	35⅛	Sunds pf3.50		15	44	43⅛	44	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	SunshMg .36	16	x31	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
29⅛	24⅛	SupVal 1.10	8	39	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
203	159⅛	SuprOil 1.80	10	52	162	160	162	+ 5
7⅛	5	SupmkG .20	23	39	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
40⅛	19	Superscpe	9	218	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—
5⅛	4	Sutro Mtg		14	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Swank .60a	8	31	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
32⅛	18⅛	Sybron .84	10	70	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
41	30⅛	Sybrn pf2.40		2	40	40	40	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Systron Don	18	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
28⅛	23⅛	TaftBrd .80	9	74	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Talcott Nat		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
18	8⅛	Talll .hp	7	58	8⅛	8½	8⅛	h
18	8⅛	Aalley pfB	b	12	11	11	11	+ ⅛
19	16	TampEl 1.04	9	48	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	26⅛	Tandy Corp	15	492	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	—
23⅛	10⅛	Tandycrft	10	51	18⅛	17⅛	18	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Tappan .20		34	10	9⅛	10	
46⅛	18	Technicare	24	95	38	36⅛	36⅛	—
7	5	Technicolr	10	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Technicon	13	51	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
60⅛	44⅛	Tektronx .24	19	19	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
9	5⅛	Telecor .30	10	46	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
52⅛	22⅛	Teledyn .32t	8	792	50	49	49⅛	+ 1
11⅛	5⅛	Teleprmpt		226	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Telex Cp	12	96	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
39⅛	25⅛	Tennco 1.76	7	758	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	TesoroPet 1	5	93	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
31⅛	25⅛	Tesor pf2.16		53	27⅛	27	27⅛	
27	23⅛	Texaco 2	8	1499	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	
38⅛	34⅛	TexComm 1	12	19	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
34⅛	28⅛	TexETr 1.70	7	231	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	27⅛	TxET pf2.87		4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
35⅛	29	TexGsT 1.88	7	185	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	28⅛	TxGs pf1.50		3	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	28	Texsglf 1.20	10	184	35	34⅛	35	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	TexasInd 1b	14	38	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
104	93⅛	TexInst 1	44	122	104	101⅛	104	+ 2½
8⅛	5⅛	Texas Intl	6	156	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
18⅛	14⅛	TexOGs .06b	8	63	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	17	7	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	TexUtil 1.32	9	531	19	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Texfi Ind		158	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
28⅛	26⅛	Textron 1.10	11	45	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—
33⅛	26⅛	Textr pf2.08		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	Thiokol .70	6	46	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
42⅛	33	ThomBet .76	23	8	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—
13⅛	7⅛	Thomin .40b	20	18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ThomJW .50	11	18	12⅛	12⅛	12	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	13	29	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
15⅛	12⅛	TI Corp 1	20	60	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
35⅛	28⅛	TidwatM .70	6	36	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+ 1⅛
19⅛	14⅛	TigerInt .40	11	99	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
69⅛	62⅛	TimeInc 2	14	55	63	61⅛	63	+ ⅛
23	18⅛	TimeMir .60	14	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	36⅛	Timkn 2.20a	10	65	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Tish Rlty		6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	TobinP .15e		18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15	7⅛	Todd Shipyd		14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	7	67	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
19⅛	10⅛	TonkaCp .40	8	45	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	TootRol .40b	21	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	TraneCo .96	9	37	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
35⅛	27⅛	TranUn 1.60	19	6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Trans W Air		357	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
16⅛	11⅛	TWA pf 2		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Transam .62	10	434	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	21⅛	Traminc 1.92		9	22	21⅛	21⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	Transco .60	5	76	10	9⅛	9⅛	
10	6	Transcn .55	11	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	TranOhF .20	6	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Tranwy 1.40	9	152	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
31⅛	25	Travlrs 1.08	15	211	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
40	33⅛	Travelr pf 2		4	39	39	39	
9⅛	6⅛	TRE Corp		53	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
21⅛	18⅛	TriCon 1.52e		60	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Trianind .90	18	15	13	12⅛	12⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	Triang Pac		7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	26⅛	Trinityl 1.12	6	47	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	25	Tropican .36	10	18	28½	28⅛	28⅛	—
36¼	25¾	TRW In 1.20	12	96	35⅛	33	35⅛	+
71	55	TRW pf4.50		1	69	69	69	—
83	60¾	TRW pfC4.40		2	77⅛	77	77½	
10½	12	TucsonG .36	7	94	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+
15	10⅛	TwenCed .80	5	348	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+
17⅛	16⅛	TycoLb .20e	11	57	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
36⅛	20⅛	TylerCp .80	6	59	36⅛	35	35⅛	+
29⅛	22	UAL Inc .60		307	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—
24⅛	20⅛	UARCO 1.36	6	8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
16⅛	13⅛	UGI Cp 1.40	7	20	15⅛	15	15⅛	+
29⅛	27	UGI pf2.75		z70	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	UMC Ind 1	10	67	13⅛	12⅛	13	
2⅛	1⅛	UMET Tr		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	Unarco .50	6	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+
10⅛	8⅛	UnBancp .44	9	101	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
100⅛	70⅛	U Camp 2.40	16	272	92	91⅛	92	
75⅛	60⅛	UnCarb 2.50	12	784	72⅛	72	72⅛	
7⅛	6⅛	Un Comput		108	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
9⅛	4⅛	Union Corp	36	135	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+
14⅛	12⅛	Un Elec 1.28	7	301	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
37⅛	33	UnEl pf3.50		z30	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—
6	5	Un Fidelity	8	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
47⅛	40⅛	UnOCal 1.80	6	182	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	—
62	50⅛	UOCa pf2.50		z20	55	54⅛	55	—
81	76	UPacCp 2.40	18	272	81⅛	80⅛	81⅛	+
14	13⅛	UnPac pf.47		2	14	14	14	
2⅛	1⅛	Uniroyl Inc		22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	18	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9	7⅛	UnitCp .32a		13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+
8⅛	5⅛	U FinCal .20	6	90	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
19⅛	14	UGasP 1.32	5	117	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	Un Guaranty	105	53	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+
25⅛	22⅛	U Illum 2.32	6	31	22⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	UnitInd .40	6	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
8	6⅛	UnitIn pf.42		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	UoitInn .10	9	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	9⅛	UJerBk 1.08	7	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	UnitMM .80		40	16⅛	15⅛	16	
22⅛	15⅛	Un Nuclr	23	143	20	18⅛	19⅛	+
2⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
13⅛	10⅛	UnitRelg .48	4	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
40⅛	32⅛	USFidG 2.48	15	71	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+
19	15	USFoS 1.11e	4	17	17	17	17	—
23⅛	16⅛	USGyps 1.60	14	244	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—
27	22⅛	USGy pf1.80		5	27	26⅛	26⅛	—
8⅛	7⅛	US Hom .16	25	157	8⅛	8	8	—
7⅛	3⅛	US Ind .20	32	167	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
12⅛	6⅛	USLeasg .28	7	38	11	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅛	2	US Rityinv		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34⅛	19⅛	US Shoe 1.05	10	170	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—
89	65	US Stl 2.80	8	409	82⅛	81⅛	82⅛	+
21⅛	19⅛	US Tobac 1	11	19	21⅛	21	21	—
60	46⅛	UnTech 2.30	7	70	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	
139	113⅛	UnTech pf.8		3	133⅛	132⅛	132⅛	—
17	14⅛	UniTel 1.12	9	133	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
2⅛	1⅛	UniTel wi		10	2	1⅛	1⅛	—
22⅛	18⅛	UnTI 2pf1.50		13	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—
9⅛	4⅛	Unitrod .05e	13	66	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+
15⅛	13⅛	Univar Cp	8	19	15⅛	15	15⅛	
24⅛	18⅛	UnLeaf 1.12	6	2	20⅛	20	20	+
13⅛	10	UOP		60	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
48⅛	39⅛	Upjohn .96	18	148	40⅛	39⅛	40	+
15⅛	14⅛	USLIFE .32	6	180	14⅛	13⅛	14	+
11⅛	9⅛	UslifeF .96a	17	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+
29⅛	24⅛	USM sfp1.20	9	4	27⅛	27⅛	28⅛	
34⅛	27⅛	USM pf2.10		3	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+
55	46⅛	UtahInt 1e	13	188	54⅛	54	54⅛	+
31	27⅛	UtahPL 2.40	7	49	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+
31⅛	29⅛	UtPL pf2.80		5	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+
29⅛	19⅛	UV Ind 1b	5	181	29	28	28	—
18⅛	13⅛	Vallylnd .80	4	39	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+
17⅛	12	Varian .20	14	62	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+
21⅛	15⅛	Veeder .80	22	4	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+
6⅛	3⅛	Vendo Co		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7	4⅛	Venice .20	306	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	VestSe 1.21e		16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
31	20⅛	Vetco Offsh	6	317	22	21⅛	21⅛	—
29⅛	23⅛	VF Cp 1.10	9	47	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+
11⅛	7⅛	Viacom Int	12	277	10⅛	10	10⅛	+
7⅛	3⅛	Victor Comp		29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+
14⅛	12⅛	VaEPw 1.18	7	278	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
73	67⅛	VaEP pf7.20		z40	73	73	73	
56⅛	48	VaEP pf 5		z200	53	53	53	+
30⅛	27⅛	VaEP pf2.90		8	29⅛	28	29	
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado Inc	21	90	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+
17⅛	11⅛	VSI Corp .68	8	48	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+
42⅛	30⅛	VulcMat 2	8	3	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—
48	42⅛	WabR pf4.50		z20	44	44⅛	44⅛	+
25⅛	18⅛	Wachova .76	9	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+
54	48⅛	Wach pf2.20		3	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Wach Rity		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	Walgreen 1	11	105	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
33⅛	23⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	11	81	32⅛	32	32	—
24⅛	18⅛	WallBus .60	10	169	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—
18⅛	11⅛	WallMu .80a	8	23	17⅛	17	17⅛	+
16⅛	12⅛	WalMart .08	19	120	15⅛	15	15⅛	—
19⅛	10⅛	WangL .10	19	46	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
10⅛	8⅛	WardFd .47f	17	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Warnaco .80		18	11	10⅛	11	
25⅛	20⅛	Wrnc pf1.50		71	27⅛	27	27⅛	+
10	6⅛	WrnerCo .50	8	30	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
23⅛	17⅛	WrnCom .60	45	567	24	23	24	+
82⅛	63⅛	WrnC pf4.25		18	84⅛	82	84⅛	+
47⅛	35	WrnC pf1.28		22	48	46⅛	48	+
38⅛	30⅛	WarnerL .72	16	265	33⅛	32⅛	33	+
17⅛	16⅛	Warn S 1.20	17	41	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+
18⅛	18⅛	WashGs 1.88	10	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+
15	10⅛	WashNat .80	7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
17⅛	13⅛	WashStL 1	10	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
22⅛	19⅛	WasWat .56	9	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Waste Mgmt	9	25	8⅛	8	8	—
35⅛	28	WatkinJ .32	14	10	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	WayGos .40	19	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	WayG pf1.60		7	18	19	19	
7	4	Wean Unit	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
18⅛	13⅛	Wea pf2.52k		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
9	7⅛	Weathrd .40	11	9	8	7⅛	8	
7⅛	3⅛	Webb Del E	20	245	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
11⅛	6⅛	WellMcL .60	41	137	10	9⅛	9⅛	—
22⅛	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	8	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—
20⅛	15⅛	WellFgo .96	7	61	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—
8⅛	5⅛	WellFM .13e		12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
25⅛	21⅛	WstctTr 1.12	8	4	24	23⅛	23⅛	—
54	47⅛	WPP pf4.50		z100	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+
41	35	WstPtPep 2	9	27	38⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+
11⅛	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	27	262	10⅛	10	10	—
22⅛	17⅛	WnBnc 1.40	7	117	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	WnNoA .20r	4	9	12⅛	12	12⅛	
13⅛	6	Wn Pac Ind	9	98	11⅛	11	11	—
18⅛	12⅛	WnPubl .80b	6	33	17	16⅛	17	+
19⅛	15⅛	WUnon .40	8	123	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+
50	44	WnUn pf4.60		1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+
16⅛	13	WestgEl .97	8	1367	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
47	43⅛	Westg pf3.80		z120	48⅛	48	48	+
47⅛	32⅛	Wstvco 1.50	12	69	43	42⅛	42⅛	—
24⅛	16⅛	Weybrg 1.28	8	5	23⅛	23	23⅛	+
45⅛	37	Weyerhr .80	29	404	45⅛	45	45⅛	+
65	55⅛	Weyr pf2.80		17	62⅛	62	62⅛	+
22⅛	18⅛	WheelFr .60	11	88	21	20	20	—
66	62	WhelLE 5.75		z10	65	66	66	
23⅛	16⅛	WheelPit Stl		18	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—
59	53	WhelPit pf 6		z220	57⅛	57	57⅛	+
34⅛	24⅛	Whirlpool .80	19	263	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—
25⅛	18⅛	WhitCon .90	6	164	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—
36⅛	34⅛	WhitC pfC3		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	White Mot		1285	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+
6⅛	3	Whittaker	40	319	6⅛	6	6	—
13⅛	9⅛	Wickes .50r		34	12⅛	12	12⅛	+
6⅛	4	WiebdlSt .20	12	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
29	24⅛	WilimsCos 1	5	353	26	25⅛	25	+
7⅛	5⅛	WilshrO .10e	10	29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
41⅛	39⅛	WinnDx 1.44	15	50	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—
9⅛	5⅛	Winnebago		255	8⅛	8	8⅛	+
30	25	WiscEl 1.92	10	247	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
19⅛	17	WisGas 1.70	9	71	17⅛	17	17	—
28⅛	25⅛	WisG pf2.55		2	26⅛	26½	26⅛	
18⅛	16	WiscPS 1.38	8	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
29⅛	20⅛	Witco 1.20	11	22	27⅛	27½	27⅛	—
6⅛	3⅛	WolvrW .07e	13	14	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+
19⅛	13	Womelco .60	8	14	16⅛	16½	16⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	WoodCp .05e	3	68	7⅛	7½	7⅛	—
19⅛	13⅛	WoodPet .30	6	86	16⅛	15⅛	16	—
25⅛	21⅛	Wolwth 1.20	9	136	24	23⅛	24	—
38	32⅛	Wolw pf2.20		3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+
6⅛	4	World Airw	8	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
71⅛	64⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	10	11	67	66⅛	67	
68⅛	50⅛	XeroxCo 1	20	701	61⅛	60⅛	61	
11⅛	7⅛	Xtra Inc	84	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+
10⅛	6⅛	Yates Ind		10	9⅛	9	9⅛	+
11⅛	9⅛	YngSDr .15p	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25⅛	20	ZaleCorp .80	9	17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+
14⅛	11⅛	Zapata .36b	3	53	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+
9⅛	5⅛	Zayre Corp	838	147	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
40⅛	23⅛	ZenithRad 1	27	248	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—
14⅛	9⅛	Zurnind .40	12	51	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 19, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4800	Abby Glen	330	320	320	—10
16602	Abitibi	$13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
500	Acklands	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
2309	Agnico E	495	485	490	— 5
500	Aera Ind	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
3825	Alta Gas A	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
500	Algo Cent	$14⅛	14	14	
50	Alliance B	350	350	350	—30
100	Alminex	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
820	Argus C pr	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
2350	Atco A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
3375	BP Can	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
200	Banister C	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
8226	Bank N S	$39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
25	Baton B	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7263	Bell Canad	$45⅛	45	45	
600	Beth Cop A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
100	Block Bros	380	380	380	— 5
13570	Bovis Cor	92	90	90	— 1
4600	Bralor Res	245	242	242	+ 1
2400	Bramalea	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4500	Bramada	193	187	193	+ 6
1550	Brenda M	$7⅛	7½	7½	+ ⅛
1350	Bridger	450	445	445	+ 5
12115	BC Forest	$24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
2225	BC Phone	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
29170	Brunswk	550	490	5⅛	+22
1525	Budd Auto	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1600	Burns Fds	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
1000	Cad Frv	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
630	Cal Pow A	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
2550	Camflo	$11⅛	11	11⅛	
300	Campau A	$5⅛	5	5⅛	
27800	C Nor West	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
100	C Pakrs C	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
700	Can Perm	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
876	C Tung	288	281	288	+ 8
200	C Cablesy	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3500	Cdn Cel	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
59	CGE	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
950	C Uilties	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2666	Cl Bk Com	$26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
1525	Cdn Tire A	$48½	48½	48½	— ½
500	Canbra	395	395	395	+ 5
100	Cassiar	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4270	Celanese	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
20100	Chieftan D	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
2183	Coch Will	36	35	35	—1½
4860	C Holiday I	320	310	310	—15
1600	Con Bldg	255	245	255	+15
1650	Con Distrb	390	380	390	
4967	Cons Gas	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
1344	Conwest	385	380	385	+ 5
750	Craigmt	$6	6	6	
1100	Crush Intl	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3050	Cyprus	$10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
1532	Denison	$59⅛	59	59	— ⅛
5280	Dicknsn	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2374	Dofasco A	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
4900	Dom Store	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3225	Du Pont	$20	20	20	
1100	Dylex L A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1702	East Mal	230	228	230	+ 2
200	Electro A	435	435	435	
2050	Emco	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8746	Falcon C	$8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
2925	Falcon	$40⅛	40	40⅛	— ⅛
1400	Francana	$7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
100	Fraser A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
29400	Gnt Mascot	178	171	175	— 3
13025	Gibraltar	$8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
150	Graff G	$33	33	33	+ ⅛
400	Granduc	185	180	185	+ 5
100	GL Paper	$28	28	28	+ ⅛
115	Gt W Life	$57	57	57	— 2
150	Guar Trst	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
500	Hambro C	260	260	260	+ 5
820	Hawker S	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1110	Hayes D A0	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1650	H Bay Co	$19⅛	19	19	
586	Hur Eri A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
1778	IAC	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
10	Indusmin	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25	Inglis	$14	14	14	— ⅛
200	Inland Gas	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
711	Int Mogul	275	269	269	— 6
7980	Intpr Pipe	$13	12⅛	12⅛	
650	Inv Grp A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
537	Jannock	$6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
15425	Kaiser Re	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11600	Kaps Tran	210	195	195	—13
300	Kelsey H	$10	10	10	
10471	Kerr A A	$12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
1900	Koffler A	445	430	445	+10
2050	Labatt A	$17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
100	Lab Min	$32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
900	LOnt Cem	415	410	410	
400	Lob Co A	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
900	Lob Co B	$5	490	490	—10
2387	Loeb M	320	310	318	+10
200	Mclan H A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2307	MB Ltd	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
3700	Madsen	51	50	50	
100	Matgmi A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
100	McGraw H	475	475	475	— 5
4232	Moore	$47	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
400	Murphy	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
200	Nabrs Dig	$24	24	24	— ⅛
200	Nat Trust	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
12652	Noranda A	$36⅛	35⅛	36	+ ⅛
7805	Norcen	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2900	Nowsco W	$13	13	13	
4300	Orchan A	280	270	270	+ 5
1788	Oshawa A	$5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
2300	Pamour A	430	420	420	
12661	PanCon P	$22	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
707	Patino N V	$12	12	12	+ ⅛
700	Pine Point	$32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
1000	Pitts C	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3320	Placer	$24	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
1500	Que Sturg	145	140	140	
500	Reed Stnr A	$7	7	7	
570	Reichhold	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
5020	Revnu Prp	77	76	77	
603	Scotts	$8	8	8	
3027	Shell Can	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5008	Sherritt A	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
12450	Siebens	$11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
2030	Simpsons	$7	6⅛	7	
1668	Simpson S	$10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
500	Talcorp	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
200	Southm A	$24	24	24	
55400	St Brodcst	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1822	Stelco A	$29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
2920	Steep R	210	210	210	— 5
300470	Sondale O	59⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+1⅛
1682	Teck Cor A	430	420	430	+ 5
733	Teck Cor B	340	325	325	+ 5
4400	Thom N A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3239	Tor Dm Bk	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
300	Tor Star B	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
1600	Traders A	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
13850	Trans Mt	$10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
31282	TrCan PL	$12	11⅛	12	
130	Un Carbid	$23⅛	22½	23⅛	
3585	UGas A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
900	Union Oil	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
300	U Keno	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8700	U Siscoe	$8	7⅛	8	
1700	Upp Can	130	129	129	
300	Van Der	355	355	355	
100	Vestgron	$16½	16½	16½	
6500	Voyager P	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1475	Weldwod	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
2250	Wstburne	$11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2800	West Mine	365	360	360	
100	Westmine	$24	24	24	
500	Weston	$18	18	18	
500	Willroy	117	117	117	
5600	Woodwrd A	$20½	19½	20½	
900	Yk Bear	230	230	230	
155650	Yukon C	164	155	164	

Total sales 3,678,791 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3800	Bank Mont	$ 15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
1525	Bombard	275	275	275	—15
775	CAE Ind	$ 11	10⅛	11	
650	Can Cement	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
800	Cdn Indust	$ 23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
100	Cdn IntPow	$ 15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
3041	Con Bath	$ 37	36⅛	37	— ⅛
230	Dom Bridge	$ 32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
7100	Fncl Col	205	200	200	+ 5
164	Molson A	$ 18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
100	Mont Trust	$ 12	12	12	— 1
1300	Power Cp	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
150	Price Co	$ 16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
2652	Royal Bank	$ 27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
11400	Zellers	500	490	500	+35

Total sales 553,766 shares.

International Stock Indexes

	Last	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	103.0	102.8	105.6	97.4
Brussels	128.55	130.01	133.03	128.74
Frankfurt	156.87	157.86	159.66	150.31
London 30	394.3	398.1	417.4	381.6
London 500	171.81	172.97	179.18	161.71
Milan	—	81.20	91.37	81.50
Paris	105.1	106.2	113.1	100.40
Sydney	467.87	468.42	472.91	444.73
Tokyo (n)	341.89	341.13	343.30	328.28
Tokyo (o)	4,610.69	4,601.87	4,684.35	4,493.06
Zurich	309.1	298.4	304.0	294.6

(n) new, (o) old.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS

m Stand	Echlin Mfg	Stop Sh
AmSld pfA	FstNatBos	Sundstrd
Bell Howell	Franklin Mt	Trinity
Chris Craft	Harsco Cp	UnPac
ChrisC cvpf	Inspirat Cop	Warc
Chromal pf	Janizen Inc	Warnr
Citicorp	Kennecott	WarnC
Cont Cp pfA	Manuf Han	WarnC
Cont Cp pfB	Meredith Cp	War Sw
Contll Cp	Nat Presto	WaynGo
Copper Rge	Penn EPL	WestghE
Dorsey Cp	RochGas pf	Weyerhr

NEW LOWS-14.

Baxter Lab	Dun Bradst	Rich M
CmE 2.87pf	Gulf StaUt	Skaggs
ComE 2.37pf	Heinz HJ	Texfi In
CmE 1.90pf	Niagra Shre	Time In
DelEd pf B	NortSim pf	

Japan Plant Exports U...

TOKYO, March 19 (AP-DJ)— Orders placed with 27 m... Japanese plant producers f... overseas totaled $240 million... January, down 46 per cent f... December but up 96 per... from a year earlier, the Mach... ry Exporters Association said... day.

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 19

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	6¼	AAV Cos .28	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	1	Acme Haml		1	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	1⅜	Acme Prec	8	8	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
	4⅝	Action .15e	7	9	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
	2	Adam Russl	12	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	7-16	ADM Indust		3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
	9⅝	AdobeOil .16	18	11	10⅞	10¼	10¾	+ ⅜
	4	A&EPlast P	6	19	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	1	Aegis Corp	9	19	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
	4⅝	AeroFlo .15e	4	20	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
	1⅛	Aeronca Inc	16	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	1½	AffilCap .08t		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
	6¼	Affil Pub .48	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	3	Aiken Ind	9	2	4	4	4	
	4¼	Alaska Airl	4	34	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
	2⅝	Alba Waldn	7	10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
	6⅝	Alcolac .15e	8	3	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
	4⅞	Alleghy Airl		34	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
	20⅜	AllegA pfC 3		1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
	6⅛	Alleg Cp wt		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
	5⅝	AllianT .32e	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	1	AlldArt Ind		28	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
	18⅜	AlldThr 1.40	7	11	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅜
	1	Alpha Ind		3	2	2	2	
	3⅞	Altamil Cp	6	1	5	5	5	— ¼
	7-16	Altec Corp	16	5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
	7⅝	AMAX wt		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
	¼	AHessLL wt		4	¼	¼	¼	
	2½	Am Agronc		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
	8	AmBusP .26	14	3	10	10	10	
	8⅜	A GerPd .34	7	3	10½	10½	10½	
	5	AmInt Flct	5	40	5¼	5	5	— ¼
	3¾	A Israel .25r	6	19	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
	12¾	AMaizeA .40	4	29	13	12¾	12⅞	
	12⅝	AMaizeB .40	4	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
	36	Am Mt 2.70e	6	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
	3⅝	AmMot Inns		18	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
	30	AmPetrof 2	8	6	31	31	31	— ¼
	4¼	A Precs .20a	7	6	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
	3⅝	A SafEq .11t	8	14	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
	10⅜	AmSci Eng	21	16	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
	2⅞	AmTech Ind	323	18	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
	1⅛	AmTrain Sv	19	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	9	AmUtilS .72		11	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
	7¾	AMIC Cp	14	10	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
	2⅝	Anglo C .12e	9	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	3½	Anken .12	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	4⅝	Anthony .19t	9	141	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
	1½	Applid Data	14	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ½
	4⅝	Ariz CL .10e	30	8	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
	4⅝	ArzCol pf.48		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅜	Armac Ent		97	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅜
	12⅜	ArminCp .12	7	17	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
	3⅝	Arrow Elect	7	20	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
	4	Arundel		114	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
	7¼	Arwood .40a	5	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
	7⅜	Asamera .25	7	51	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
	9	AshlOC .20a	8	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
	¾	Askin Svc	6	6	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
	8⅝	Aspro .50e	6	53	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
	3⅞	Atalanta	4	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
	¾	Atco Ind	125	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
	1⅛	Atl Richf wt		14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	4⅝	AtlCMB .09e	13	237	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
	1⅜	Atlas Cp wt		87	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
	2⅝	Audiotnc .15	17	62	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ½
	8⅝	Austral Oil	13	51	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
	7	Auto Train	14	11	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
	2¼	Auto Bldg		19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
	2⅝	Autmat Rad	74	18	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
	2½	AVC Cp .30e	3	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
	2	AVEMC .07	8	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
	3⅜	Aydin Cp	13	120	5⅞	5	5½	+ ½
		B						
	4	BakerM .75t	9	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	8¾	BaldorEl .20	7	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
	2⅝	BanFd 1.10a		78	14⅝	14½	14½	
	4¼	BanstrCtl Lt	72	31	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
	3⅝	Banner .06	6	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
	1¾	Barclay .04	88	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	2¼	BarcoCa .12	8	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
	2⅝	Barnes Eng		2	4½	4½	4½	
	6⅝	Barnwel Ind	35	2	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
	4¼	Barry R .24t	9	17	7½	7¼	7¾	— ⅛
	5⅝	BarryWr .40	8	79	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
	2½	Barth Sp .20	10	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
	1⅝	Barwick ET		13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	2	Bell Ind .08	8	11	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
	3⅝	Benrus Crp	7	27	5	4⅞	4⅞	
	3¼	Berg Ent		24	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅜
	6⅝	Berg Bruns	18	192	13⅝	13	13	— ⅝
	3	Brg B pf1.15		172	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
	1⅜	BernzOma		8	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
	4¼	Bertea .21	7	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	3⅜	BervenC .12		4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
	1⅜	Beverly Ent	31	53	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	9¼	Bic Pen .35	11	7	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
	24¼	Big Ber 1.32	6	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
	5⅝	BigDad .20e	8	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
	4⅝	BigVSop .20	4	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
	1¼	BinnySm .72	7	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	2⅛	Blount .10e	7	15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
	2⅞	Bluebird Inc	6	7	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
	5¼	Bodin Ap .40	9	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
	6½	BoltBer .20		1	8½	8½	8½	
	9½	Bowne .24	8	4	13⅝	13	13	— ⅝
	5	BowVall .10	75	160	19¾	18	19⅝	+ 1⅝
	2¼	BradRa .1 e	6	48	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
	7¼	BradfdC .20	11	42	11⅞	11½	11½	
	4⅝	BranifAr wt		29	11⅝	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
	1	Brascan A 1	4	158	12¼	12	12⅛	
	7	BraunEn .60	11	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
	2¼	Breeze Corp		10	3	3	3	
	5⅝	BrewerC .80	10	10	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
	9	BrooksP .78	5	2	12½	12	12	— ⅝
	2¼	BrownCo wt		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	1⅝	BrnF A .52b	9	5	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
	2	BrnF B .52b	9	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
	9-16	BRT Rl .30e		21	1	1	1	
	3-16	BRT Rlt wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	1½	BTU Eng	24	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	2⅝	Buehler Cp	9	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	6⅝	Buell Ind .40	5	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
	3	Buildex Inc	7	4	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
	13⅝	Bundy 1.08	10	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
	3¾	Burgess Ind	7	20	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
	9⅛	BurnsInt .60	8	2	10	10	10	
	8	ButlerInt .50	6	60	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
	19⅝	Buttes G Oil	6	157	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	
		C						
	2⅛	Caldor .25	11	10	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ¼
	3⅝	Calcomp		12	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
	2⅝	Cal Life Cp	6	5	5	5	5	
	10¼	Cal PriCm 3	10	12	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
	7⅛	Camco Inc	7	21	7¾	7	7¼	— ⅛
	5-16	CaChbA .25e		53	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
	10⅝	Campin .40b	5	19	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
	2⅝	CdnExp GO	10	14	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— 1-16
	4⅞	Cdn Homstd	16	9	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
	15-16	CdnMarc .20	8	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	
	5¼	Cdn Merrill	19	1	6	6	6	
	9⅝	CdnOcc .50e	8	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
	2⅝	Canoga .10e	15	79	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
	1	Capehart Cp		110	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	2⅛	CapitlFd .16		13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
	17¼	Carbon .80a	5	26	21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
	5¼	Caressa .30	8	27	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
	54	Carnat 1.40	15	22	70	69⅝	69⅝	— ½
	11⅛	CaroPlpl 1	7	2	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
	53	CaroPL pf 5		z30	55	55	55	
	⅛	Carr wt		5	⅜	⅛	⅜	
	2	Carrols Dev		35	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
	13⅛	CasFd 1.20a		6	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
	1½	Castleton In	9	13	2⅛	2	2⅛	
	9⅝	Cavitrn .10e	10	4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ¼
	1⅛	CDI Corp	19	10	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
	4¼	CeniSec .35e		16	5½	5½	5½	
	4	Cenvill Com		12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
	18⅝	CerM pf2.25		55	19	18⅝	19	
	⅞	Certron Cp		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1¼	Cetec Corp	13	22	2	2	2	+ ⅛
	⅜	Champ Hom		362	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
	3½	Chartr Med	6	5	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
	6⅝	CHB Food	5	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	2⅝	CHC Cp .30t	3	3	6	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
	2⅛	Chem Exp	8	7	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
	8¼	Chiefin Dev	26	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
	11⅛	Child World	10	57	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
	1¼	Christian Co	14	14	2½	2½	2½	
	5¼	Circle K .32	6	53	6¼	6	6	— ¼
	4⅝	Citation .40		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
	7¼	CityGsFl .60	5	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
	8⅝	CK Pet .10e	10	66	15⅜	14⅝	15	— ½
	1⅝	ClarkC .10e	7	43	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ½
	8	Clark Gr .30	9	4	11	11	11	
	6⅝	Clarkson .16	7	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
	7⅛	Clausng .48a	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
	4⅝	Clopay .12e	350	6	7	7	7	+ ⅛
	2½	CMI Corp	6	26	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
	5-16	CMI Inv wt		5	½	½	½	
	22⅝	Coachm .20e	11	22	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
	2	Cohulnc .12t	14	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	8⅝	ColeNat .60	10	11	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
	12⅝	Coleman .52	16	21	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ¼
	3⅝	Colon Coml		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	3⅝	ColwellC .28	11	1	6	6	6	
	13	CombE .05r	10	31	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
	18	Cominco 3e	10	2	39½	39⅛	39½	+ ½
	2⅝	Com Grp .14	5	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
	10⅝	ComAll .30a	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
	11⅝	ComlMtl .60	5	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
	6⅝	CoPsycC .20	7	12	9	9	9	— ⅛
	16¾	ComPS 1.62	8	1	17	17	17	
	4	Compo Ind		28	5⅝	5	5¼	+ ⅜
	1⅛	CompuDyn	9	3	1¾	1¾	1⅝	
	⅝	Comput Inv		143	2⅛	1½	2	+ ⅝
	6⅝	Conchem .40	20	59	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅜
	4⅝	Concrd Fab	5	40	14	13⅞	13⅞	
	5⅝	Condec Crp	4	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	2⅝	Conroy .05e		5	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
	6¼	Con Oil Gas	10	534	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅝
	7⅛	Cons Ref .60	15	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ 1¼
	3½	Consyne Cp	14	294	9	8½	8¾	— ⅛
	⅜	Cont Mater		7	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
	5-16	Cont Tel wt		7	7-16	7-16	7-16	
	15⅞	Cook Ind .40	3	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
	2½	Cooper Jar		3	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
	2⅝	Cordon Intl	12	28	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
	9	Core Labs	7	13	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
	19¾	CorrBlk 1.20	10	20	23¼	23	23	
	1⅞	Cosco Inc		5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
	1⅝	Cott Corp	9	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	½	CbilCorp wt		12	⅝	⅝	⅝	
	8¼	Craig .05e	8	60	13⅝	13⅛	13½	
	3¾	CramrE .13t	550	9	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
	15½	CwnCPt .60r	4	12	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
	4	Crown In .20	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
	6¼	CRS Des .12	6	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
	5¼	CrutcR .55e	8	13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	7⅝	CrystlOs.40e		21	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
	6⅝	Cubic Cp .22	10	23	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
	1½	Curtis Math	19	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	6⅝	CW Tran .40	9	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
		D						
	3⅝	Damson Oil	23	87	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	12¾	Danielin .14	7	30	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ¼
	32⅝	Data Dcumt	6	4	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ¼
	4⅝	Dataprod	12	371	10¼	9¾	10	+ ⅜
	5½	DayMin .10e		28	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
	⅝	DCL Inc	5	1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
	4⅝	DeJurA .10e		18	5	5	5	
	9⅝	Del Labs .28	8	12	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
	7-16	DeltaCp Am		83	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
	6⅝	Delm Fd .54	7	3	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
	7	Den Tal Ez	10	39	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
	1⅛	DeRose Ind		19	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
	3⅝	Dev Cp Am	9	195	6⅝	6½	6½	
	3¼	Diebold VC		28	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
	4⅝	Digicon Inc	6	24	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
	16½	DillardSt .40	7	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
	11-16	Diodes Inc		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
	11¼	Diversey .56	6	6	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
	6½	Dixilyn .30e	4	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
	32⅝	Dome Petrl	10	15	33¼	32⅝	33	+ ½
	20	Domtar 1.60	11	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18¼	9	Dopkeny .30	5	10	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
14⅛	9⅝	DowneyS .40	6	2	14	14	14	
18¼	16	DrexUtil 1.20		11	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
14	10¼	DrgFair .40	7	17	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	
23¾	17	DuplxPd .80	5	11	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ¼
9⅝	5⅞	Dur Tst .25b	10	12	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Dynicln .06e	13	1009	6⅛	5⅝	6	
8½	3⅝	DynAmer	9	39	7	6½	6¾	— ⅛
9¾	5⅛	Dynell .14t	27	58	9⅝	9	9½	+ ⅜
		E						
2¼	1	Eagle Cloth		17	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9¼	6⅝	EriScheb .40	13	53	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
17½	13¼	EarthRes 1	7	23	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
34⅞	30⅝	EasonO .10r	17	4	33½	33½	33½	
10⅛	6	Ecodyne	10	16	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
35⅝	22⅛	Edgiton .50r	7	8	32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¼	Edmos Cp		1	3	3	3	
9⅝	7⅛	Edo Corp	8	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
20⅞	9⅝	Edwrds .40a	5	46	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	EganM .20e	6	1	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	EnrnbPh .18	6	3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
9⅝	4¼	ElcorCh .02e	9	24	8	7¾	7⅞	
6⅝	4	El Hose .40	15	5	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
4⅞	3	ElAudD .21t		7	3	3	3	— ⅛
13⅜	9¼	Electrog .80	8	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Elect Assist	11	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅝	ElecEng .36	7	13	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Elect Rasch		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅛	ElectrnicA 1	14	5	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	ELT .10e	9	67	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
8½	6⅛	ErnstEC .48	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Ero Ind	32	14	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
6⅛	4⅝	Espey Mfg	13	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅛	4⅝	EsqRad .30e	6	3	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	EssexCh .20	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3	2⅝	Etz Lav .09e	5	3	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
5⅞	3½	Executn .23t	12	57	5⅝	5	5½	+ ⅜
		F						
7⅝	4	Fab Ind	7	14	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	
6⅝	4⅛	Fablen .40	14	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
11⅝	10	FabricCtr .12	9	12	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
3½	1⅛	Fabrics Nat	6	5	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
3	1⅛	FairTex Mil		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5¾	2⅞	Fairfld Nob		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	28⅝	FalconS .80	6	47	39⅝	37⅞	39⅝	+ 1¾
8⅝	4⅞	FamDolr .16	15	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
2⅞	1¼	Fash Fabric		3	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
3½	2	FDI Inc .01e		23	3⅛	3	3	
13⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	11	x2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Fed Resrces		67	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
11⅛	8	Felmnt .24e	31	26	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
8½	5	Felsway .32	7	7	8⅛	8	8	
3⅛	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		30	3	3	3	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	Fidelco Gth		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Film Cp Am		14	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Filmways	9	32	9⅝	9½	9½	
7⅝	5½	FinGen .36b	8	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
7½	5⅝	FinGnA .36b		1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	FtConn .60e	9	10	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
8⅞	5⅝	FstSLSh .12		4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4⅝	3⅛	Fstmrk .06p		7	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	FischrP .48t	7	10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Flagstaff	8	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
20½	15⅝	Flight Safty	9	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
4⅛	1⅞	Fla Capital	6	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
3⅞	2¼	FlRock .10e	56	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
35¾	23⅝	FlukeJ .72t	12	29	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
18½	13⅝	Fly Dia Oil	6	74	17⅝	16½	17½	+ ¾
8⅝	7¼	FooteM .21e	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
91¾	72¼	FordCan 5a	7	z350	90¾	90½	90½	— ¼
8⅞	4	Forest City		8	8½	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	FoxStaP .40	9	36	10	10	10	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Franklin Rl		7	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅝	FrankNu .32	9	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
21¾	17½	FresnIlo .40	9	3	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	3½	Friedm .24b	4	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
3	1½	Friend Frst	14	22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5½	3⅝	Frier Ind		5	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
10½	8½	Frigtmp .55t	8	14	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	12¼	Frigitronic	26	9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Frischs .30b	9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8	5⅛	Frontier Air	7	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
3¾	1⅝	FrontAir wt		19	3	3	3	— ¼
		G						
11⅛	5⅝	Gabriel .30	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7½	4	Galaxy Cpt	12	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
10½	7	Garan .44a	7	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Garcia Corp		5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	Garland Cp		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Gaynor Staf		13	2	2	2	
34	25⅝	Gearhart .48	9	105	34¾	33½	34⅝	+ 1⅛
1½	⅞	Gen Buildrs		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17	13⅛	Gen Ed Svc	9	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
2	1⅝	Gen Employ		31	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4⅛	1¼	G Housewar	9	72	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
2¼	1⅛	Gen Recrat		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅛	1⅝	Gen Resrch	5	29	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅜
1⅛	⅜	Gen Resrcs		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1½	Genge Inc	10	6	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Genisco Tch	10	11	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
4⅝	2½	Gerber Sci		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅝	14¼	GiantFd .80	5	9	17⅝	17	17	+ ½
8⅝	6⅝	GiantYel .40	111	44	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
4	1¾	GIT Rlt Mtg	4	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	
10⅛	2½	Gladding Cp		397	9⅝	8⅞	9	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	Glasrock Pr	43	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
48	27⅝	Glatfelter 2	7	21	47½	46⅛	46⅝	— 1¼
5⅝	3⅛	Glen Gar .16	46	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13½	9⅝	GlenDis .23t	10	6	11	11	11	— ⅛
15½	10⅞	Globelnd .58	6	6	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	Glosser .30	7	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Gloucstr En	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7	5⅛	Glover .10e	15	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
4⅞	3	Gldblatt .24	16	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12½	Golden Cycl	135	6	13½	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
10¼	4⅝	GoldnW .10e	12	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Goldfield Cp	19	45	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	GoodLS .07r	109	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Goodrich wt		94	6	5⅝	6	
5⅝	3¼	GorinSt .10e	7	3	5	5	5	
19¾	15	GormR .90b	7	4	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Gouldinc wt		3	½	½	½	
10½	6⅝	GrandCtl .30	6	11	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Gt Am Ind	5	11	4⅝	4½	4½	
3⅝	2⅜	GtBasin Pet		27	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	28⅝	Gt Lk Ch .24	18	76	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
4⅝	4	GtScotS .10r	8	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Greenman	18	62	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅝	GREIT .40	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	GRI Cp .40	25	50	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
12⅝	10	GrossTlc .90	8	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
8⅛	6⅝	Grow C .32b	9	4	7	6⅝	6⅞	
1½	1⅛	GSC En .42c	20	7	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅝	GTI Corp		3	1½	1½	1½	
⅛	⅛	GuardMf wt		2	¼	¼	¼	— 1-16
7¼	5⅛	Gulford .20	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
¼	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	— 1-16
32⅝	27	GlfOilCan 1	9	1	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
8¼	4½	GulfRep Fin	5	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅝	3¼	Glfstrm LD		20	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
		H						
1⅝	¾	Halco Prod		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	6¼	HallsMot .46	6	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	3¼	HampD .15e	4	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13½	12¼	Hanovr Petr	27	291	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
4	2⅝	HanvrSq Rlt		5	3⅝	3½	3½	
21⅝	17	Harland .32	12	15	19½	18¾	19	— ¼
26½	14¼	Harmn .30b	8	59	25⅝	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
14⅝	10⅝	HartzM .10e	15	21	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
1⅝	⅜	Harvey Grp		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅝	3½	Hasbro Ind	9	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3	HawaiA .10r		11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Heinick .05e	10	5	2½	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Heitmn Mtg		18	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3¼	HiG Inc .15t	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	3⅝	Highlnd Cap		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	7	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13¼	9⅝	Hipfrnic .28	13	13	10¼	10½	10½	— ¼
3⅝	2	Holly Corp	5	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
20	17⅝	HormelG 1	6	19	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅝	HospM .55e	9	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	11¼	Hotalln 1.40	18	13	13⅝	13	13	+ ⅛
8⅛	4¼	HousRon .36	9	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	5	House VI .32	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
40¾	32⅝	HoustOilM 1	18	172	39⅝	39	39¼	+ ⅜
6⅝	3¼	Howell .05e	3	25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4	HuckMfg .20	4	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Hudson Gen		4	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅝	HuskyO .80	6	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	4	Hycel Inc	29	21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
25	17½	Hydrm pf.60		3	23½	23½	23½	— ½
31⅝	24½	HygradFd 1	6	5	30	30	30	— ⅛
		I						
8¼	7	ICB Cp .20e	12	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	ICH Cp .32t	9	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10¼	7⅝	ICM R 1.15e	14	32	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
8	6⅝	ImpCh .22e	9	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
25⅝	22¼	ImpOil A .86	12	332	23⅝	22⅞	23	
19⅝	9	Incoterm A	16	110	20⅛	19½	19½	
2⅝	1⅛	IndianHd wt		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
47	43	IndplPL pf 4		z10	46	46	46	— ½
2¾	1½	Inflight Svc	5	39	2⅛	2	2	
3⅝	1⅝	Inolex Corp		20	3	2⅞	2⅞	
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		343	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
24	8	InsSy pf.25e		12	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
3⅝	1⅝	Integrt Res		86	2⅞	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Intrmedco	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	5¼	IntlAlum .30	8	82	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— 1⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Intl Banknot	16	172	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
23	19½	Int Cour .24	15	11	19	18⅝	18⅝	— 1⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	InFuneral S	5	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Int Proteins		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	4⅝	IntSeaw .05e	13	6	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
4⅛	1¼	Int Stretch		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
36	28⅝	IntSyCon .25	8	21	28½	28	28¼	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Interpool	5	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
11½	5	Interwy Cp		8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2½	1	Investm Fla		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅝	9¼	InvDivers A	8	35	13⅝	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	InvDivers B	8	23	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
5⅝	4	InvestRlt Tr		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .16	9	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Irvinind .16t	6	4	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
4⅝	3½	ISC Finl .30	17	4	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
		J						
10½	9	Jacobs .50e	6	4	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4½	Jamswy .11t	9	78	8⅝	7½	8	— ⅜
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	11	84	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅛	15⅝	John Pd .30	14	19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3½	Juniper Pet	9	13	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Jupiter Ind	34	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
		K						
7	3⅝	K Tefin .15e	12	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8	Kaisrind .26	5	683	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅞	KaneMill wt		5	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	KayCp .02e	8	1	3	3	3	
7⅝	4⅛	Ketchm .10r	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	12⅝	Kewane .48a	8	121	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ½
9	5⅝	Keystind .30	5	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	
2	1½	Kin Ark Crp	10	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
11	7⅝	KingRd .15e	17	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Kit Mfg		13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅛	Kleinerts		2	9½	9½	9½	
18½	10½	KnickT .05e	7	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
25¼	18⅝	Kollmor .50	13	4	23⅝	22½	22½	— ¼
15⅝	9½	KuhnStr .10	7	17	14	13¾	14	
		L						
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	5	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	LafyRad .26	11	43	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Lake Shore	24	9	2½	2 7-16	2 7-16	+ 1-16
5⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	12	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	5⅝	La QuintaM	8	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
2⅞	1⅛	LaTour Bck	29	22	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
4⅝	3⅝	Laneco .08e	5	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	LeeEntr .44	11	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	3¼	Lee Pharm		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		60	3⅝	3¼	3½	— ⅛
9	6½	Levitlin .20	7	8	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅝	5⅝	LewisBF .24	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	Liberty Fab	9	28	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Lincoln Am	22	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11½	5⅝	Lloyds Elec		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅝	LodgeS .12e	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	16½	Lohmn .80e	9	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	LoewThe wt		44	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Logistic .12e		15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
10½	9	LaGenSv .74	7	43	10	9⅝	10	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		67	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1	Lynch Corp		63	3⅝	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
		M						
1⅛	⅝	Macrod Ind		35	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
15⅝	13¼	Me PbS 1.32	6	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	9	1	4½	4½	4½	
5½	4	MansfdT .10	81	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	
2	1 3-16	MarIndus B	52	112	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	— ⅛
24½	21⅜	MarkCtl .20	6	23	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
10⅛	5⅞	Marlene Ind	5	1	9	9	9	
8⅛	4⅝	Marshal Ind	6	26	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
32⅛	21	MartPr .50e	8	3	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	— ¼
10½	6⅝	Maslnd .20c	9	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
37⅛	23⅝	Masnelin .30	5	37	29¼	26⅛	29⅛	+ 3⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Masters Inc	10	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Maule Ind		5	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	McCro wt n		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	McCulO .21t	24	61	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17½	13⅝	McDonh .70	6	8	17½	17¼	17¼	
2⅞	1½	McKeon Cn		15	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅞	1⅝	MDC Corp	8	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	5⅝	Medalst .40b	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	15-16	Medaln Grp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2¼	Medco Jwly	7	11	4	4	4	
8	5⅝	Medenco .12	7	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
19½	14¼	MediaGn .34	9	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
17	7⅝	Mesolnt .16	6	50	14⅝	14	14	
16⅝	11½	Mem Co .80	6	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
1½	⅜	Xetro Grte		5	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Mich Genl	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
17¾	13¾	MichSug 1a	6	14	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
9	5½	Micklbry .16	6	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	Midld Co .10		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	6	10	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
20½	15⅝	Milgo Elect	8	19	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
47	29¼	MillerWo .40	15	16	44⅝	43¾	44	
17⅝	12¼	Mil Roy .20e	12	37	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ½
1⅝	⅝	Mission IT		45	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	1-16	Missionl wt		1	3-32	3-32	3-32	+ 1-32
30½	17⅝	MoPac 1.20	7	30	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Mitchll 1.57t	6	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	Mite Cp .16	9	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	Modern Md	7	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
14½	6½	Molycrp wt		29	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13¼	9	Moog .60	6	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
8⅝	4½	Mov Star .32	9	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
16½	11¾	MPB Cp .70	5	17	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	MPO Video		6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
8½	3½	MultlAm .20	21	25	7⅝	7	7	
8⅝	7	MWA .40b	8	3	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
		N						
7	3⅞	Napco .06e	7	22	6	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	3⅞	NardaM .20	6	7	4½	4¼	4⅝	
6½	4⅝	Nat Alfalfa	15	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
25	12¼	Nat CSS	11	3	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
2⅝	1	Natlnd wt		74	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2½	1¼	NKinney Cp		11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
14	7½	NMedEn .24	6	9	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	— ¼
9⅝	6	Nat Paragn	6	120	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ 1⅛
13	7⅝	Nat Patent	77	35	11½	11⅜	11½	
3½	1⅝	Nat System	10	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3¼	1¼	Nelly Don		19	3⅛	3	3	
34½	23¼	NENuclr .40	13	4	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
12⅝	11	NHamp .50e	7	5	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
1⅛	½	New Idria	11	12	1	1	1	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Newpark Rs	13	15	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
16½	13	N Proc .57e	13	46	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	14	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9⅛	6⅝	NewbE .16b	4	2	8	8	8	
3	1½	Nexus .14t	10	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
5	2⅝	Noel Indust	6	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Nolex Cp	118	35	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Nortek Inc	8	155	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
13-16	⅜	NoAmMt wt		8	11-16	11-16	11-16	— ⅛
11	8	NorAm Roy	7	6	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
7	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	11	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
51	45	N IPS pf4.25		z140	50	50	50	
5½	3⅛	Novo Corp		13	4	4	4	
12⅝	10	NumacO Gs	19	6	10½	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
		O						
13⅝	6⅝	Oakwd Hom	13	5	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
15⅝	13½	Offshore Co	4	5	15	15	15	
6⅝	5	Ohio Art .24	14	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	23⅛	OhioB 1.40a	3	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ¼
12¼	9⅝	Oh Sealy .40	11	2	10½	10½	10½	
9⅝	4¼	Olla Ind	8	60	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅛
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	16	13	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
48	33	OOkiep Cop		z250	42½	41½	41½	+ ½
3⅛	1⅝	Originala		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10½	4⅝	OrioleHo .20		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Outdr Sport	57	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10	6⅝	OverhDr .40	11	11	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	Overs Secur		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	Ozark Air	93	10	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
		P-Q						
3½	1⅝	P&F Indust		93	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	16⅝	PGEepf 1.50		3	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
14⅝	13⅝	PGRd pf1.25		2	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
24	21⅝	PG 8.1pf2.04		14	22	22	22	— ⅛
22⅝	20⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
29	25⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		44	26⅝	25⅝	26	— ½
29⅛	25⅝	P 10.4pf2.62		16	27⅝	27½	27½	
6⅝	4⅛	P Holdg .16		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
53	45¼	PacLt pf4.75		z100	50	48½	50	— ½
47½	43¾	PacLt pf4.36		z100	46	46	46	
16½	14½	PNwTel 1.20	9	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
33	22⅝	PallCorp .24	15	2	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	Palomr Finl		19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
14⅝	10⅛	PanOcean O	252	1257	15⅝	13⅝	15⅝	+ 1¼
7⅛	4	Pandl Bradf	7	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
4½	3	Pantast .10e	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	ParaPk .1 a	4	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅜
28	22	Parsons .80	6	38	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12	7¼	PetrkP .86t	7	83	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
13¾	9⅝	PeaslD .60a	5	z100	13¾	13¼	13¾	
7	4	PearTu .20e	14	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		18	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	Pa Eng .68t	8	118	6	5⅞	5⅞	
31⅝	19	PenTr 1.20b	8	7	32⅝	31½	32⅝	+ ⅜
1½	⅝	Pentron Ind	11	30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅝	11	PepCom .44	4	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅞	PerinlCp .35	5	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Permaner		22	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅝	3⅝	Pertec Corp	6	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9	6⅝	Petro Lewis		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Phil LD .56r	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Phoenix Stl		9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11¼	7½	PicNPay .16	9	4	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
4⅝	2	Piedmont In		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅝	1 1-16	Pioneer Sys		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	PionTex .80	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
22	14⅝	PitDeMoin 1	7	15	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	+ 1⅜
6⅛	5⅝	PitWVa .56a	10	42	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
42⅛	32⅝	Pittway .30	14	97	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
24¼	18⅝	PlacrDv .80	32	3	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	7⅝	Plant Ind	34	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	
19⅛	15⅝	Plantrnc .12	12	127	18	18	18	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	Plaza Rlt In		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7-32	3-32	Plaza Rlt wt		27	⅛	3-32	⅛	+ 1-32
14⅝	10½	PneuSca .80	10	z50	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
15½	11⅞	Pneumo .80	5	13	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
2½	1¼	Poloron Pd		26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	5⅝	Polychr .29t	15	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
6	3½	Prairie Oil	26	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
5⅝	4⅝	Pratt Rd .30	9	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
26¼	21	Prent Hall 1	12	160	23⅝	23½	23½	— ½
4⅛	2⅛	PresRealt B		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	6	Presley Cos		346	15⅛	13⅞	15	+ 1⅛
17¾	14⅝	Preston .70	11	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
10½	8¼	PropCT 1.20	8	11	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
9⅝	8¼	ProvGas .80	7	1	9	9	9	
2½	1¼	PrdRIE .10e	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	3⅝	PrudBdg .24	6	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Prud Group		1	2½	2½	2½	
4⅝	2¼	Pulte Hmes	63	76	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
		R						
5⅝	3⅝	Racon .20a	5	5	5	5	5	
18⅝	15	Ranchrs Ex	13	39	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	RangrO Can	43	21	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ½
1⅝	1	RapdAm wt		15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	Rath Pack		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12¼	3⅝	RB Indust	9	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
18	14⅝	RealEsl 1.40	12	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
7⅝	5⅝	RltInct .71e	19	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16⅝	12½	RwtRef 1.94e	8	1	15	15	15	
3⅝	2⅝	Redlaw Ent	22	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅝	1⅝	REDM Cp	7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2¼	1⅛	Reeves Telc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7	3⅝	Refrig Trns	10	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	⅛
15⅝	13¼	RegalBel .50	10	4	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
1	⅝	Rel Grp wt		4	13-16	13-16	13-16	— 1-16
13	11⅝	Rem Ar .80e	6	24	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1	Rep Housng		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25⅝	18⅝	Rep NY .88	4	4	23⅝	22½	22½	
18⅝	13⅝	ReschCtl .08	21	34	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
24⅝	14	Resistfix .50	8	3	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Resrtslntl A	6	22	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
2⅝	1	Rest Assoc		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	1¼	RET Inc Fd		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅝	⅝	Rex Noreco		19	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	RH Med Svc	7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Richford In		7	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	10½	Riley Co	5	14	13⅝	13⅝	13½	— ¼
37	28½	RioAlgm 1	16	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	6½	RisdenM .36	31	31	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
8⅝	5	RLC Corp	12	65	7	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
28½	17⅝	Robintech	16	9	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Roblin Ind	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	8¼	Rogers Corp		3	14	14	14	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	2½	Rossmor Cp		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3	2⅛	RPS Prod	14	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	11	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
4	3	Ruddick Cp	10	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Rudick pf.56		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2½	1	Rusco Ind		87	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
22½	13	Russell .80	5	3	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
9⅝	5⅝	Rust Ctt .40	7	26	8¾	8⅝	8½	
25⅝	19½	RyanH .40	14	29	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
		S						
7⅝	3½	SaffranSy A	5	73	6⅝	5⅝	6½	+ ½
15⅝	11	Salem .10t	5	18	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15	Sambos .32	13	113	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	7⅛	SCarlo 1.26e		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Sargent Ind	10	78	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	Saturn Airw	4	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	
8⅛	5¼	Saundr L .20	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6	3	Schiller Ind	11	15	4⅝	4	4	— ¼
8⅝	5¼	Schrader .30	9	34	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	1¼	Sci Mgt .09e		5	2½	2½	2½	
18⅝	10¼	Sci Atlanta	13	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
17	10¼	Scrivner .60	4	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Sealectr Cp	8	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Seaprt pf.55		z100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	SeasnAll .20	6	19	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
2	13-16	Sec Mtg Inv		10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	SelasCp .07e		3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
1¼	11-16	Seligm Asso		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅝	12⅝	SeligLatz 1b	6	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Servisco .30	37	2	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2	1	Servotr .10r		3	1½	1½	1½	
7⅝	5⅝	SGL In .11r	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅞	1⅛	SG Sec .51e		12	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
15½	12⅝	SG Se pf1.70		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
12¾	7⅝	Shawin .50b	13	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
13⅞	4⅞	ShearH .20e	5	37	11¾	11½	11¾	
4⅝	2⅝	Shelter Res		20	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Shnd Cp .24t	4	18	5⅝	4⅞	5	— ¼
33	23½	Shnandh Oil	21	19	26¼	26	26	
45	32	Shn O pf1.25		4	35½	35½	35½	— 1⅝
15	10⅝	Sherwd Med	13	2	14½	14½	14½	
3	1⅝	Shopwell In		5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15	12½	Showbot .80	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
5½	1¼	ShulmTr En		8	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	Sierrcin .20	9	6	8	8	8	+ ¼
7⅝	5⅝	Sigmal .15e	8	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
4⅝	3	SikesCp A		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	SimcoS .22b	13	3	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
10⅛	6	Simkins .40	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3	1½	Simplex Ind		7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	SMD Ind	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Solitron		12	4⅛	4	4	
13	5⅝	Sonder Brdc	5	5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
20¼	17½	Soundsn .40	11	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
7⅝	6⅝	SoestCap .60	12	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
21⅝	18¼	SCEO pf1.68		z200	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
26⅝	24⅝	SC 9.2pf 2.30		63	25⅝	25	25⅝	— ⅜
26	23⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.1		5	25	24⅝	25	
90	83	SCE pf7.58		5	87	87	87	— ⅜
17	15¾	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	14¼	SC 5.2pf 1.30		2	15	15	15	
14⅝	13	SC 4.7pf 1.19		8	13	13	13	
13	11½	SC 4.2pf 1.06		2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
59½	40⅝	ScuRoyl 1.20	16	35	56⅝	55⅝	56¼	+ ¼
15¾	9	Sowest Airl	7	10	14½	14⅝	14½	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅝	SwtGFin .10	8	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
8½	6⅝	Spector .10e		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅛	2⅝	Spectro .12t	6	7	5	5	5	
2	1	Speizmn Ind		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	3⅛	Spencer .04e		21	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	Spencr F .32	4	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	SSP Ind .24	8	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅝	10⅝	StdCoosa .90	13	1	16	16	16	
4	3⅝	Std Metl .50t	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝	9	StdMotA .42	8	40	12⅝	12	12	— ½
7¼	3¼	StdPac Corp	7	26	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅛	StdProd 1.10	7	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
12¼	8⅝	Stange .10	23	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	15¼	StarrtHe .30	10	16	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
12⅝	7⅝	Steelmt .23r	5	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	12	Stepn Ch .52	8	17	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	12	45	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
5⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	236	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
10	7⅝	STP Cp .40e	13	8	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
10½	7⅝	StrufW .10e	12	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	SummR Org	10	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
17¾	14⅝	Sun Elec .48	10	4	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	5⅝	Sunair .30e	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
9½	7	SunshJr .20b	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11½	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	6	9	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2⅛	Supercr .10e	6	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Supindl .12b	10	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	18	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
1⅝	¾	Sopronics		1	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅞	1⅞	Susquhana		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11-16	⅜	SutrMtg wt		4	½	½	½	
26	15¼	SW Ind 1	7	38	31½	30	30⅝	+ 4⅝
7	4⅝	Synaloy .10r	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
36¾	28⅝	Syntex .40	14	391	30⅝	29⅝	30¼	+ ¼
19⅝	17	Sysco Cp .28	7	19	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
16⅝	5⅝	System Eng		62	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
		T						
15⅝	12⅝	Tandy Brnd	14	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
1½	11-16	Tech Sym		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2⅝	Techcl Oper		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Techcl Tape	8	414	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
7	3⅝	TeleCom Cp	6	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
⅝	¼	Telex Cp wt		16	⅜	⅜	⅜	— 1-16
7⅛	2⅝	Tennia Corp		73	5⅝	5	5⅝	—
6⅝	4⅝	Tenneco wt		18	5½	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	TennFS .40e		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3	1	Tenney Eng	9	2	2⅝	2¼	2½	— ⅛
15½	10½	Teradyn Inc	146	16	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅛
13½	10¼	TerraC .60a	4	14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	TesoroPt wt		8	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
5½	2¼	Texstar .22t	10	30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Thorof Mkt		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
11	8¼	Tiffanyl .20	5	1	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Timple Ind	16	15	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
16⅝	11¾	Tokheim .40	7	4	15	15	15	
108	99	TolEd pf 10		z50	102	102	102	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Torin Cp .60	28	5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	TotalPtl NA	9	4	6	6	6	+ ⅛
14	10⅝	Total pf.70		14	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Town Cntry		18	3⅝	3¼	3¼	⅛
11¼	4⅞	Tracor Inc	8	16	9⅝	8⅞	9	— ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Treadw .23t		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	11⅞	TriStatr .80	7	2	14¼	14	14¼	
4½	3¾	Trico Ind	6	6	4	4	4	+ ⅛
3⅝	3	Tubos Mex	5	2	3 5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16	— 1-16
6⅝	3	Tuffco .20e	13	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	Turbodyne	9	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	TwinFair In	13	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		U						
18½	14⅝	U&I 1.20a	8	6	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
5⅝	3	UIP Cp .16	7	26	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
3½	1⅞	UNA .10a		7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Unimax Grp		11	6⅝	6	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	UnimaxG pf		4	2⅝	2½	2½	
8½	7½	UnGas A .64	8	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
11¾	8¼	UnAirPd .56	7	20	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
5⅝	4 5-16	Un Asbestos	35	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	
⅞	7-16	UnBrand wt		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
2⅛	1¼	Unit Foods	13	10	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
1⅝	¾	UnNat Corp		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	4¼	U Piece Dy		5	7⅝	7	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	UnRltT .52e	9	42	5½	5⅝	5½	
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		37	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12	8⅝	US Filtr .24	8	47	10½	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
⅝	¼	US LsgR wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅝	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅝	US Radium		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
22½	18½	US Redu .60	6	4	22	22	22	— ¼

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27⅝	18	Unitek .20	14	4	23½	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	10½	Unity Buy S	8	3	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4¼	UnivRs .08e	8	77	6¼	6	6	
10⅛	6¼	UnivRun .36	5	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
8½	5⅝	UnvSav .44	7	x2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	URS Corp	9	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	UV Ind wt		112	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		V						
9⅝	6½	VallesSt .62t	9	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	15	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	5⅝	VanDorn .40	10	13	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
12½	4⅝	Varo Inc	6	66	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
4⅛	1⅝	Verit Ind	75	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	VermtA .40b	11	11	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅝
6	2⅝	Vernitron	12	544	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Vertipli Inc		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2½	Visoly Co	59	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Viking Genl		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅝	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	119	19	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
4⅝	2½	Vishay Intrt	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Vulcan Corp		47	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
11½	6⅝	Vulc Inc .36	4	10	8½	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
16¼	11	Vulcinc pf 1		3	13	13	13	— ⅛
		W-Y-Z						
7¾	3⅝	WabMg .10a	8	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Wacknht .40	7	35	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	⅛
13	8¼	WagnrEl .48	11	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	2¼	Walnoco Oil	12	1	2 15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16	— 1-16
18⅛	14⅛	WalcoN .40b	6	1	18	18	18	
4⅛	2⅝	WallacS .20e	6	18	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	3	WarC pfC.05		43	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ½
31⅞	21¼	WasPstB .50	12	18	31⅛	30⅝	31	
3¼	1⅝	Welman Co	75	5	3	3	3	— ⅛
10½	7⅝	WestChF .40	7	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
53	47¼	WTex pf4.40		z100	51½	51½	51½	+ 1½
10⅞	9⅛	Westats Ptl	10	21	10	9¾	9¾	
1⅝	½	Westby Fsh		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
5⅝	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	9	41	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8½	6¼	WstFinl .15a	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅛	½	WstPac I wt		5	15-16	15-16	15-16	— 1-16
7	4½	Whitaker .34	34	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27¼	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	7	10	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
1⅛	⅜	Whittakr wt		8	⅞	13-16	⅞	+ 1-16
3	1⅝	Wichita Ind	8	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6½	Wmhous .30	7	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	11	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16¼	10⅝	Winklmn .60	6	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
3⅛	1¾	Wolf HowB		10	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
1⅝	1 3-16	Wool Lt .06e	15	1	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	
11⅛	6	Worcest Ctl	6	7	9	8	9	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Wright Har		15	1	1	1	+ 1-16
6	2¼	WTC Air .10		8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
21¼	15⅝	WUI Inc .60	7	11	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	WyleLab .24	10	37	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
11⅛	7	Wynnln .15e	8	6	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
12	9⅛	WymBn .50a	8	6	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	Wyomlsing	12	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	40	25	17	16⅝	17	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	6	15	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	4½	Zimmr Hom	22	47	10⅝	10½	10¾	— ⅛

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices March 19, 1976

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	48⅝	49⅝
1st Bk Sy	40⅝	41½
1stEmp S	10	10½
1st Wn F	1⅝	1⅞
Harlf NC	12¾	13½
Midl Bks	19½	20½
Shaw Cp	22½	23½
U Va Bks	15⅝	15⅝
Va N Bnk	15⅝	16½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	19⅝	20⅝
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5⅝	6⅝
AID Inc	6¼	7¼
AVM Cp	1½	2
Acushnt	20¼	21¼
Addisn W	9¼	9¾
Adv Ros	2⅝	2¾
Alberts	9	9¾
Alico Inc	9½	10
Allyn Bac	6⅝	6⅞
A El Lab	1⅝	2⅛
Am Exp	35⅝	36⅝
Am Finl	8⅝	9
Am Furn	3⅝	3⅞
Am Greet	9½	9⅞
Am Telev	20½	21½
Am Weld	10½	11½
Amfr Dv	1⅛	1⅝
Anadite	5⅝	5⅝
Anheus B	32⅛	32⅝
Ard May	2⅝	2⅝
ArkWtG	18¾	19¼
Arvida	6⅛	6⅝
AsCC Bot	15	15¾
AtlGas Lt	13⅛	13¾
Baird At	3⅝	4⅛
Bang Hy	13⅝	14⅛
Bkam Rlt	7	7⅛
Bassett F	24¼	25
Bayls Mk	8¼	8¾
Beeline F	4⅝	5⅛
Betz Lab	39	39¾
Bibb Co	8¼	8¾
Bird Son	8⅝	9⅝
Birtchr	1⅝	2
Bick Hills	19⅝	20
Bonza Int	4	4⅝
Booz AH	7⅝	7⅞
Braden	4⅝	5⅝
Brinks	10⅝	11⅛
Brks Sca	15⅛	16½
Brwning	4⅛	4⅝
Buckb M	6⅝	6⅝
Buckeye	10⅛	10⅝
Burn Sim	4⅝	5¼
CalWSv	28½	30
Campl Ch	2½	2⅝
Canrad H	⅝	1
Cap Swst	7½	8
Capln Air	2⅛	3½
Cap Tec	2⅛	3½
Care Cp	2⅝	3¼
CenVt PS	13⅝	13⅝
Chm Lea	8⅝	9¼
Chesa Ut	10½	11½
Chl Bridg	66	67½
Chilln Cp	5⅝	6⅝
ChrisSe	127	131
Circle F	3¼	4
CitznUt A	29⅝	29⅝
CitznUt B	27½	28
Clark Mf	39¾	40¼
Clow Cp	7⅝	8⅝
Colo Vent	¾	1½
Com Cir	13¼	14
Coml Sh	23½	25
Comw Pa	26¼	27½
Con Pap	56¼	57¼
Craw Co	9	9¾
Cross Co	16	16¾
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	5½	6½
Data Dgn	6⅝	6½
Data 100	13½	14
Dayt Inc	39	41
Decor In	1⅝	2⅝
DeKlb Ag	32	33
Delhi Oil	4⅝	5¼
DeLux C	26½	27¼
Det CanT	12	13
Det InlBr	30¼	31½
Dewey El	⅝	1⅝
Diam Cry	17	17¾
Dixn Cru	18¾	19½
Docutel	7½	7⅝
Dollar G	10¼	11⅛
Dorch G	9⅝	10
Dow Jone	30½	31¼
Doyle DB	11	11½
Dunkin D	6⅛	6½
Duriron	24¼	25¼
Eberln In	3⅝	3⅝
Econ Lab	28⅝	28⅞
ElPas El	9⅝	10⅛
Elba Syst	4	4½
Elder Be	5⅝	6⅛
Elec Nucl	7½	8¼
Elec Mod	1⅝	2¼
Energy C	11	11½
Entwistl	3	3⅝
Equty Oil	17¼	17¾
Ethan Al	23½	24¼
Fab Tek	1	1⅜
Fingrht	6⅛	6½
Fst Bost	23½	24¼
Ficknar	13½	14
Fla WatU	⅞	1¼
Forest O	17¼	17⅝
Frmigh	1⅝	1⅞
Fotomat	15⅛	16⅛
Frkln Cp	3⅛	3⅝
Frnkln El	8⅝	8⅝
Frnd Ice	25	25⅝
Gen RlEs	2½	3½
Gov EFin	8¼	9
Graph Cn	17⅛	18¼
Green Mt	9⅝	10¼
Grey Adv	8⅝	8⅝
Gulf Inlst	12¼	12¾
Gyrodn	3¼	3⅝
Harper R	8½	9
Henred F	24	24⅝
Holobm	1⅛	1⅝
Hoover	13	13½
Horiz Res	1⅛	2¼
Huds Pap	26	27
Hyatt Cp	5⅝	6⅛
Hyatt Int	5⅝	6⅝
Ind Nuclr	3⅝	4
Infra Ind	1⅝	2⅝
Interc En	8	9
Intrmk In	2⅝	2⅝
Infrmt G	12¾	13¼
InBk Wsh	3⅝	3¾
IaSou Ut	22⅝	23⅝
Jamsby	17⅝	18⅛
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	14½	15¼
KMS Ind	3	3⅝
Kaisr Stl	46	47
KaisStl pf	18¼	18¾
Kalvar	2	2⅜
Kaman A	22¼	23
Kampg A	8½	9
Kate Gre	⅝	1
Kaysam	2⅝	3⅛
Kear Tr	8⅛	8½
Kelly Svc	17¼	18
Keuff Ess	13¼	14¼
Keye Fib	22½	23
Key CusF	8⅛	8⅝
King Int	1½	2
Knap Vbg	17¼	18¼
Lance In	22¾	23½
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Lane Co	30½	31½
Lin Bcast	16	16⅝
Log Etrn	3⅛	3⅝
Madisn G	12⅝	13¼
Mai Rlty	1⅝	1⅝
Mallkrt	45	46
Manor C	3	3⅝
Maui LP	9⅝	9⅝
McCor	39	37¾
McQuay	16⅝	17½
Measur	13	13½
Medtrn	30⅝	31½
Merid In	1⅝	2½
Mdlsx W	13½	14½
Midld Ca	2⅝	2⅞
Midw Gt	12⅝	13⅛
Millipr	51½	53½
Miner In	2⅝	3⅛
Minn Gas	19¼	19⅝
Miss Vl G	12⅝	13⅛
Mrs S Pie	16⅝	17⅝
Monf Col	5⅝	6¼
Moore P	8	9
Moore S	17½	18½
Motch M	4½	5½
Mot Club	2⅝	2⅞
Mueller	11½	12½
Narag Cp	7	7¼
Nat G&O	10	10⅝
Nat Lib	4⅝	5½
N SecRsh	4⅝	4⅝
Natnw Rl	4½	5½
NJ Nat G	13	13⅝
Nielsn A	22½	23
Nielsn B	22½	23
NoCar Gs	11⅝	12¼
NoEOl un	21¼	22
Nortrp Kl	14¼	14⅝
NW NatG	8⅛	8⅝
NW PuSv	17⅝	17⅞
Noxel Cp	16⅛	16⅝
Ogilvy M	23½	24¼
Ohio Ferr	21¼	22½
Oil Shale	4	4⅛
Ormont	6⅛	8⅛
Otter TP	17¼	17¾
Over NA	6¼	7
Pabst Br	23⅝	24⅝
PacGa R	25½	26¼
Pakco	⅝	1½
Parks H	3⅝	3⅞
Pauley P	5⅝	5⅝
Peerl Mf	13⅝	14⅝
Pa Enter	15¼	15⅝
PnzlOff B	13⅝	13⅝
Pepsi BW	10	10⅝
Petrsn H	13¾	14½
Petrolit	78	79½
Pettibon	25	26
Philip L	12⅝	12⅝
Piedmt A	4½	5
Pinkrtn	31½	32¼
Pion HIB	27⅝	27⅝
Pistllin	1⅝	2⅛
Possis Cp	1⅝	2⅝
Progrp	1⅛	1⅝
Pub S NC	10½	10⅝
P Bennet	18⅝	19⅝
PutD Cap	6¼	6½
Qual Inns	2⅝	3⅛
Ragen Pr	2½	3
Rahall C	4⅝	5¼
Raych Cp	209	214
Raymnd	12	13
Recog Eq	10¼	10½
Road Ex	45	45⅝
Robin M	13½	15
Roselon	4¼	4¾
Rouse	4½	4¾
Rus Stov	14⅝	15½
Sadlier	2¼	2⅝
Scan Dat	2⅞	3⅛
Scripps H	25½	27½
Sels Delt	1⅝	2⅛
Seneca F	2⅝	3⅛
Seven U	33	33⅝
Snap Tls	29½	30½
SolidSt Sc	5⅝	6⅛
S Cal Wat	12	12¾
Sw Gs Cp	9⅝	10¼
Sw El Sv	14⅝	15½
Standyn	21½	22¼
Std Regis	18½	19¼
Stan HPd	14½	16½
Sterlg Str	5¼	6
Strawb Cl	28⅝	30
Sugdal F	1⅝	2¼
Super El	6	6⅝
TIME DC	3⅝	3⅝
Tampax	35⅝	36½
Taylr Wl	15	15½
Tech Pub	9	10
Tecum P	45⅝	47½
Tennant	30	32
Tiffny Co	8⅝	9⅛
Transo O	9⅝	10⅝
Trico Pd	29½	31
Trim CG	2	2⅜
Tyson F	16¼	16⅝
Un McGil	14¼	15¼
US Bnknt	6⅝	6¼
US TrkLn	14⅝	14⅝
Up Pen P	17	17¾
Valley Gs	8¼	9¼
VanD Air	7¼	8
Vance S	3⅝	4⅝
Velcro	6⅝	7
Ventron	22½	23½
Wads Pu	8½	9
Wsh NG	11⅝	11⅞
Webb Re	5⅝	6⅛
Weco Dvl	2¼	2½
Weight W	6⅝	7⅛
Weldtrn	1½	2½
Welng M	8⅝	9¼
Well Gar	5	5⅝
Welsbch	4	4⅝
Wstn Mtg	1⅝	2⅛
Westmd	45½	46⅝
Wisc PL	17	17⅝
Wdwrd L	28¼	28⅞
Wright W	5⅝	5⅝
ZionUt B	19	20

Currency Rates

March 19, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	Ff	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6990	5.1890	106 30*	57.17*	30.3199y	—	6.8760*	106.355*	44.145*
Brussels (e)	39.15	75.34	15.456	8.31	4.675*	14.5575	—	15.4475	6.428
Frankfurt	2.53425	4.8896	—	53.74*	3.300x	94.10*	6.470*	98.91*	41.54*
London (z)	1.9210	—	4.8670	9.0675	1.6125	5.1775	75.30	4.8725	11.7500
Milan	—				CLOSED				
Paris	4.72	9.0630	186.300*	—	5.5950x	175.150*	12.0500*	186.250*	77.300*
Zurich	2.5380	4.8777	100.13*	53.77*	0.3008*	94.22*	6.48*	—	41.5*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.1045; Escudo: 28.91; Israeli £: 7.52; Peseta 67.075; Schilling: 18.265; Sw. krona: 4.3985; Yen: 299.65; Belgian financial franc: 41.15; Canada: $0.9853; Hong Kong: $4.9750.

(e) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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Country		6 mos.	3 mos.
Abu Dhabi (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Aden (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Afghanistan (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Africa, French speak. countries (air)	$	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	$	62.00	34.50
Arabian Gulf (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Australia (air)	$	146.00	81.00
Austria (air)	Sch.	975.00	525.00
Belgium	B.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air)	$	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air)	$	59.00	33.00
Canada (air)	$	114.00	63.00
China (air)	$	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air)	$	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)	$	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air)	D.Kr.	319.00	176.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M.	188.00	105.00
France	F.F.	206.00	112.00
Germany	D.M.	139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£St.	16.50	9.00
Greece (air)	Dr.	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air)	$	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$	59.00	33.00
India (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$	59.00	33.00
Ireland	£St.	16.50	9.00
Israel (air)	$	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air)	$	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air)	$	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	F.L.	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air)	$	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr.	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	136.50	75.00
Persian Gulf (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Poland (air)	$	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.) (air)	$	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air)	$	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	3,380.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	232.00	127.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air)	$	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air)	$	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air)	$	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	$	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air)	$	114.00	63.00

20-3-76

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Tokyo Exchange

March 19, 1976

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	320	Matsu E. Wks.	578
Canon	353	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	152
Dai Nip. Print.	490	Mitsubi Corp.	465
Fuji Bank	325	Mitsui Co.	420
Fuji Photo	502	Mitsukoshi	447
Hitachi	210	Nippon Elec.	214
Honda Motor	767	Sharp	364
C. Itoh	335	Shiseido	1,070
Japan Air L.	1,870	Sony Corp.	2,910
Kansai El. Pwr.	730	Sumitomo Bank	306
Kao Soap	509	Taisho Marine	285
Kirin Brewery	352	Takeda	215
Komatsu	338	Teijin	177
Kubota	339	Tokio Marine	587
Matsu Ind.	640	Toray	177
		Toyota	742

* Ex. Div.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

March 19, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	133.45	133.60	—0.65
Zurich	134.125	133.875	—0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	137.39	137.28	—1.08

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000).
Indexed value 1,000.00
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

— International Bankers.

COMPAGNIE FINANCIÈRE DE SUEZ

During the session of Tuesday, March 16, 1976, The Board of Directors approved the accounts for fiscal 1975.

The total balance of profit and loss, costs and income, shows a net profit of Frs. 146,924,637.97 compared with Fr. 137,753,359.98, representing an increase of 15%.

As a result of stock transactions and increase in reserves following the recovery of prices on the various capital markets, the profit and loss account (capital operations) registers a grant of Fr. 101,579,118.55 to the provision for fluctuation of portfolio securities as against levy of Frs. 94,117,787.44 on this provision in 1974.

The Board of Directors will propose to the General Meeting of shareholders, scheduled for May 25, 1976, the distribution of a net dividend of Frs. 16, matched by a tax already paid to the Treasury of Frs. 8, which amounts to a total revenue of Frs. 24. In 1974, the net dividend was Frs. 15 matched by a tax credit of Frs. 7.50.

OYSTERS FOR YOUR FACE

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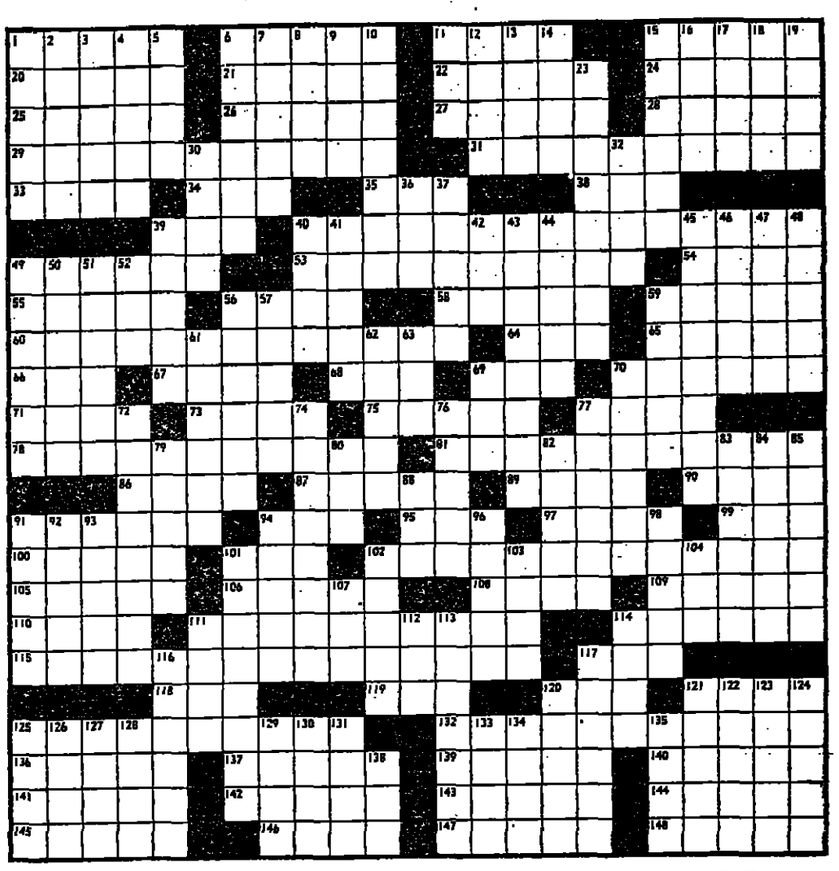
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In France on sale in Drugstores, Healthfood stores, etc.

Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

NON COMPOSER MENTIS—By Arnold Moss



ACROSS

1 Noted whaler and family
6 "Bell Song" singer
11 —— Raton
15 White poplar
20 Ward off
21 Skull part
22 Kind of cake or eat
24 Consumers' spearhead
25 World aid org
26 Hangs fire
27 Sadat
28 Yields
29 Witch's ride
31 Carved walrus teeth, etc.
33 Senior, in Paris
34 Adherent
35 M.D.'s org.
38 Cob's mate
39 G.I.'s rating
40 ". . . knits up the —— care"
48 Dodges
53 Lost too much weight
54 Edison name
55 Where Niamey is
56 "—— Camera"
58 Israeli port
59 Eskimo boat
60 Suburbia site
64 *April 15 org.*
65 Outpouring
66 Sports org.
67 Animal for March
68 Coal product
69 Beverage
70 Costumed
71 Mlle., in Rio
72 Shot up
73 Jai alai item
77 John Dickson ——
78 Child's game
81 Yiddish theater star
86 Blockhead
87 Nigerian town
88 —— Fein
90 Singing group, in Spain
91 Swift's forte
94 Mustangs' campus
95 "—— no use!"
97 Anne and Geneviève: Abbr.
99 Darrow, for one: Abbr.
100 Growing out
101 I stand: Lat
102 Noted N.Y. theater byway
103 Waxy acid
106 "—— luck!"
108 Minotaur's den
109 Belgian city
110 Roman 151
111 Empire symbol
114 French Impressionist
115 Like square dancers at *times*
117 Monk's title
118 Talle
119 On the —— (hiding)
120 Turf
121 Gospel writer
125 Barber's bid to child
132 Abuzz
135 West *Point*, etc. Abbr.
137 "Prufrock" author
139 Change one's ——
140 Nerve-cell process
141 Miss. river
142 "——, in thy orisons . . ."
143 Venice street
144 Writer Gore
145 Isaac
146 Church part
147 ". . . as sweet"
148 Divinations

DOWN

1 Oil island
2 Matisse
3 —— strings
4 Semele's nurse
5 Grand or little
6 Enzyme
7 Concerning
8 Ilk
9 Music scale
10 Subjugate
11 Dan Beard org
12 Without, Ger.
13 Homecoming animals
14 Mideast drink
15 Adriatic port
16 Singer Joan
17 Norse epic
18 Sly look
19 Formerly, of old
23 Donald Duck's *nephews*
30 Producers' goals
32 Reward
36 Debussy's "La ——"
37 Birch's relative
39 Risk
40 "Pins and Needles" composer
41 —— garde
42 Year for Nero
43 Haircutters
44 Gaze
45 Dracula-like
46 Inventor Howe
47 Egg-shaped
48 Phonied
49 Turn into money
50 Buddhist temple
51 S.A. rodent. Var.
52 Airline abbr.
56 Luzon native
57 Teen-agers' woes
59 Seize illegally
61 Trifle with
62 Thumb and carpet
63 "Able was I —— . . ."
69 One —— time
70 January stone
72 F.D.A.'s concern
74 Mass. town
76 Friend of Pocahontas
77 Middle, to British
79 Ex-Yankee Irv
80 —— de-vie
81 Read: Fr.
83 Ship
84 —— y Gasset
85 "Hold it!"
86 ——, haec, hoc
91 Dry-plaster painting
92 Mischievous as ——
93 Price list: Fr.
94 Zeno follower
96 Poison ——
98 Witches' town
101 *Confine*
102 Underworld
103 Carousal
104 N.Y. campus
107 Drops, in pharmacy
111 Containers: Abbr.
112 Knicks' org.
113 Poetic beats
114 Bar item
116 Half or Ozzie
117 "You don't say!"
120 Actor George
121 Proverb
122 Habitation
123 French historian
124 Ship bottoms
125 Doris and Dennis
126 One ——
127 Mist
128 In bad ——
129 Novelist Ehrenburg
130 Flaccid
131 Cuts off
132 Moslem priest
134 Grey
135 Comedian Jimmy
136 Social event in Rouen

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

P	O	M	A	D	E	S		C	A	B	A	L		F	U	S	S	I	E	D
T	R	I	P	O	L	I		A	D	E	L	A		A	I	T	A	R	I	E	S
A	S	T	O	L	A	T		S	A	T	E	D		T	O	O	L	A	T	I	E
H	E	E	D		N	A	G	A		R	U	L	E			R	I	S	E	R
		I	D	R	A	N	K	A	T	E	V	E	R	Y	V	I	N	E		
M	A	S	O	N		S	T	O	N	Y		S	I	L	O		A	N	T	S
A	T	T	I	C	A		E	V	I	A	N		D	I	S	H		G	E	T
T	H	E	L	A	S	T		W	A	S		L	I	K	E	T	H	E		
	L	E	Y		T	R	A	S	H		L	A	N	E		C	H	A	I	R	Y
E	E	L		P	R	E	Y			P	E	N	T			T	U	N	E	S
S	T	E	R	E	O	S		F	I	R	S	T		S	K	I	T	T	L	E
S	E	R	A	C		C	A	N	Y		C	L	I	N	I	C		I	E	R
A	S	S	E	T		L	A	M	P		C	I	A	N	O		S	H	A	
		I	C	A	M	E	U	P	O	N	N	O	W	I	N	E	S	O		
P	T	D		N	A	P	E		T	R	U	C	E		S	N	A	R	E	S
A	R	E	O		R	O	O	F		I	N	A	P	T		S	P	O	D	E
W	O	N	D	E	R	F	U	L	A	S	T	H	I	R	S	T				
N	O	T	E	S			T	O	R	T		O	N	E	A		B	A	C	H
E	P	I	S	T	L	E		A	M	I	G	O		A	D	R	O	I	T	E
D	E	N	S	E	S	T		T	E	N	E	T		T	H	E	O	R	E	M
	D	E	A	R	T	H		S	T	E	M	S		Y	E	O	M	A	N	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Clear	MADRID	16	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Cloudy	MILAN	15	59	Clear
ANKARA	9	48	Cloudy	MONTREAL	— 9	16	Snow
ATHENS	15	59	Clear	MOSCOW	0	32	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Clear	MUNICH	7	45	Cloudy
BELGRADE	14	57	Cloudy	NEW YORK	13	55	Sunny
BERLIN	2	36	Cloudy	NICE	14	57	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	2	36	Cloudy	OSLO	5	41	Clear
BUCHAREST	10	50	Cloudy	PARIS	7	45	Overcast
BUDAPEST	8	46	Overcast	PRAGUE	0	32	Snow
CASABLANCA	13	55	Cloudy	ROME	15	59	Clear
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Clear	SOFIA	10	50	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	*Overcast*	STOCKHOLM	— 1	30	Cloudy
DUBLIN	5	41	Rain	TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	4	39	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloudy
FLORENCE	13	59	Cloudy	TUNIS	18	64	Clear
FRANKFURT	6	43	Cloudy	VIENNA	9	48	Cloudy
GENEVA	14	57	Cloudy	WARSAW	3	37	Cloudy
HELSINKI	5	41	Clear	WASHINGTON	19	66	Sunny
ISTANBUL	6	43	Overcast	ZURICH	8	46	Rain
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Cloudy				
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy				
LONDON	6	43	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 19, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.31
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$8.47
Austral Select Fd	$0.27 b
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. LTD.	
— (d) Baerbond	SF803.25
— (d) Combar	SF762
— (d) Grobar	SF592
— (d) Stockbar	SF802
(w) Brownirest	$13.71
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$12.44
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd	$5.21
(d) A.G.F Japan Fd	$7.61
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.49
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$5.28
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,149
(d) Caribleo Open-End	$138.10
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.24
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$830.05
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$8.34
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$12.51
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V.	$6.97
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF574
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF57.75
— (d) Energievalor	SF80.25
— (d) Ussec	SF659
— (d) Europavalor	SF130.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.36
(w) D.G.O.	$41.03
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.23
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.45
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv Fd	$12.35
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,113
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM22.50
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM77.60
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets	$16.92
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Sves Tr.	$51.32
— (w) Fidelity Equitania	$5.12
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$14.37
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$27.43
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$11.83
(d) Fiducent	BF1009
(w) First Interm'l Fd	$124.03
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec	$13.32
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$29.28
(d) First Security Cap Fd	$35.56
(w) Fleming Fund S.A	$55.83
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$26.04
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	LF1,827
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF77.42
(d) Fonditalia	$8.79
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.85
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.)	$0.69
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus$8.56
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$12.13
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$27.32
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.41
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l	$8.19
(w) Honsmann Holdg NV	$6.460
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$26.17
(d) Ifcofund	$9.93
(d) Interfit	SF207.15
(d) Interfund S.A.	$5.87
(w) Intermarket Fund	$107.87
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$22.61
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.97
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$40.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$7.17
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A	$7.38
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.68
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$50.89
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$14.59
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Ener. Trust	$51.61
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$42.32
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$17.07
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,657
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$11.57
(w) Kleinwort Bens Jap F	$19.56
(r) *Leverage Cap Hold*	*$28.06*
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&S1 Multi-way Fd	SF428.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF361
(w) Luxfund	$19.49
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$9.76
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.72
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$1.31
(w) N.A.M.F	$67.73
(w) Nippon Fund	$30.62
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund	$6.39
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd	$6.42
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.89
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund	$22.40
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,119
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF4,128
(d) Rentinvest	LF909
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.63
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.43
(w) Samura Portfolio	SF 57.70
Share Realty N.V	$15.14
Share International N.V	$4.46
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.30
S.M.O FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF24.03
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.63
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V	$7.35
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM94.70
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw R Est	SF1,557
— (r) Securswiss	SF9.0
(d) Soros Fund	$219.20
(w) Star Fund	$4.37
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF475
— (d) Intervalor	SF67.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF267.75
— (d) Swissvalor Ncv. Ser	SF213.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF79.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF94.56
(w) Talent Global Fund	$9.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sec)	$25.09
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N V	$35.71
(w) Transpacific Fund	$10.26
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF35.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF70.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF80
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF120.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF91
— (d) Globinvest	SF67.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF77
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF352
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh	SF134.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Ex Est	SF1.0
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM16.38
— (d) Europafonds	DM32.95
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.45
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.51
— (d) Unispecial I	DM62.80
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$3.17
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd	$15.40
(w) Western Growth Fd	$6.19
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,369.44
(w) Wes' Proprietary N.V	$1.5
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$413.63
(w) Worldwide Securities	$46.23
(w) Worldwide Special	$3.994.22

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change F/F $10 to $1 per unit.

BOOKS

THE BOYS FROM BRAZIL

By Ira Levin. Random House. 312 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THRILL time. And in "The Boys From Brazil" Ira Levin has come up with a wild one, certainly his most appallingly inventive plot since "Rosemary's Baby." Half a dozen former SS men gather in a restaurant in Sao Paulo, Brazil. They are given marching orders by a leader, who turns out to be Dr. Josef Mengele, the so-called "Angel of Death" who performed biological experiments on the inmates of Auschwitz. The men are to disperse themselves over Europe and North America, and, following a precise two-year timetable, murder 94 people who have in common (as far as we are told) only that they are approximately 65 years old, are stable family men, are civil servants of minor authority, and are either retired or just about to be. At stake, the men are told, is nothing less than "the hope and the destiny of the Aryan race," the future of the Fourth Reich.

Not included on the list, incidentally, is old Yakov Liebermann, the Viennese Jew who has already captured Eichmann and Stangl and is on the lookout for Mengele. Liebermann's exclusion from the list is understandable, considering that he has nothing to do with the intended victims; but to the success of Mengele's horrific scheme it proves extremely detrimental.

It is extremely clever—the way Levin first keeps us (and the good guys) groping for the key to what Mengele is up to, and then channels our emotions to other concerns once we have caught on. So long as we fail to understand what Mengele is about, his plan seems mysteriously terrifying. By the time we do understand it and see that it is far too mad to succeed, the focus of our fear has shifted to the danger involved in stopping him from trying it. And it isn't until after we've finished reading "The Boys From Brazil" that it dawns on us that the story consists of familiar Levin themes—biological engineering, the rebirth of the devil, human automatica—only reshuffled into a new permutation.

But there is also something disgusting about the book, and though it absorbed me, I admit, from beginning to end, it also left me feeling guilty for having been intrigued by it. Why is this? Partly because of the cold precision with which Levin's plot manipulates our emotions. And partly because of the gratuitousness of some of the violence. (For instance, at one point, a young man orders his guard dogs to kill a man for no other discernible reason than that it suits the mechanics of the plot.) But most of all it was because the story takes certain serious issues—among them pathological anti-Semitism and the problem of how Jews are to go about defending themselves—and manipulates them merely for the purpose of entertainment. In short, it is simply not the time to turn racists into stage villains. It betrays an unhealthy lack of respect for evil.

Chistopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Arts Agenda

After concerts in Paris and Frankfurt, the New Hungarian Quartet, which is based at Oberlin College in Ohio, continues its European tour with concerts March 22 in the Vienna Konzerthaus, March 25 in Delmenhorst, West Germany, March 26 in the Hamburg Musikhalle and April 4 in Queen Elizabeth Hall in London. The repertory includes works by Bartok, Ravel, Debussy and Webern as well as from the Viennese classical and romantic repertory.

* * *

The Viennese painter Ernst Fuchs is the designer for a new production of Wagner's "Parsifal" that will have its first performance April 11 at the Hamburg State Opera, in a staging by August Everding and with Horst Stein conducting. Gerd Brenneis sings the title role on April 11 and 16, succeeded by Peter Hofmann on April 19. Leonie Rysanek sings Kundry, Bernd Weikl and Theo Adam share the role of Amfortas, Franz Mazura and Gustav Neidlinger that of Klingsor, and Martti Talvela sings Gurnemanss.

Gauguin Work Sets a Record

NEW YORK, March 19 (Reuters).—A still life by Paul Gauguin fetched $1.4 million at an auction here, setting a record for a work by the French artist.

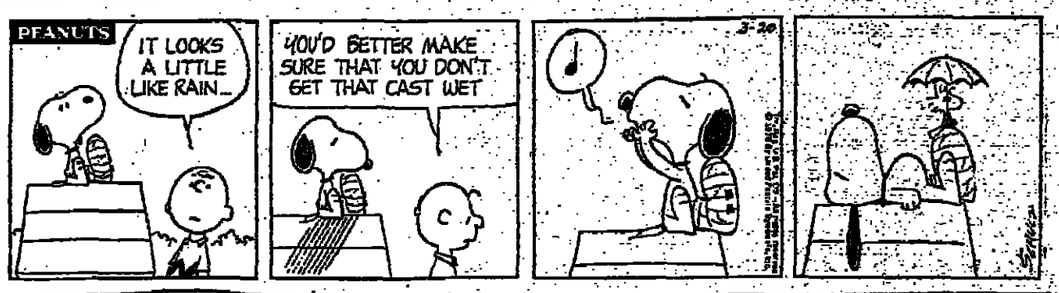
The 1889 painting, "Nature Morte à l'Estampe Japonaise," an oil on canvas, was part of a group of 65 impressionist and modern paintings and sculptures from the estate of Josef Rosensaft, a businessman who died in September. It was bought by a private European collector.

Works by two other painters fetched record prices at the sale, conducted by Sotheby Parke Bernet. Georges Rouault's "Trio" was sold for $280,000 and Kees Van Dongen's "Trinidad Fernandez" brought $160,000. The total bid for the 65 works was $6.628 million.

Ancient Tomb Found

BITONTO, Italy, March 19 (AP).—A 2,300-year-old tomb containing jewels and vessels has been uncovered in the cemetery of this town near the Adriatic coast in southern Italy. Authorities said the most precious item was a painted vessel decorated with four protruding heads of Medusa.

PEANUTS



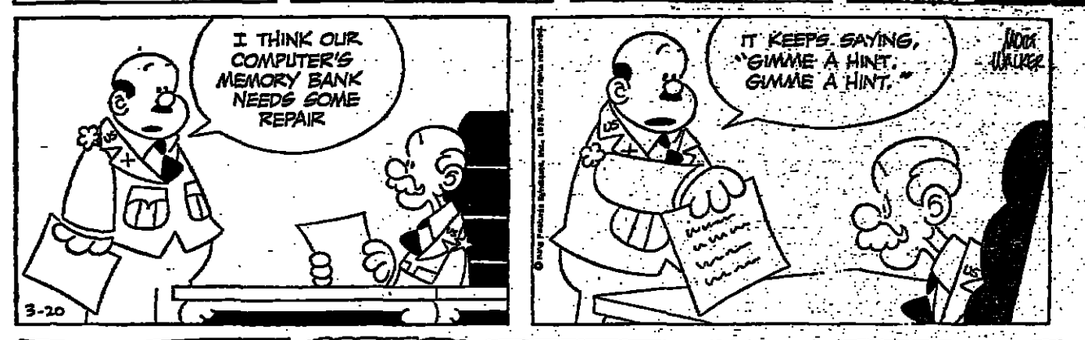
B.C.



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WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INFEK

GAPAN

IKIBIN

SECCAS



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

A ____ IN THE ____

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DECAY TARRY PARISH JABBER

Answer: *What the old drummer said about his work*—IT'S HARD TO BEAT

مأخوذة من الأصل

Both Advance in NCAA Basketball

o. 1 Indiana vs. No. 2 Marquette

EW YORK, March 19 (UPI).—The stage was set last for a showdown between the top-ranked college basket- team, Indiana, and No. 2 Marquette in tomorrow's NCAA ast regional final.

ndiana and Marquette were among the eight survivors of night's regional semifinals, but neither the Hoosiers nor Warriors were extremely impressive in moving on to the round of the NCAA championship tournament. Un- ted Rutgers and UCLA also won, but fourth-ranked da-Las Vegas was ousted by Arizona, 114-109, in overtime. Virginia Military Institute continued its surprising success a tournament with a victory over De Paul, while Michigan Missouri earned the right to meet in the Midwest regional

ndiana, now 29-0, edged seventh-ranked Alabama, 74-69. Alabama gained a 69-68 lead with 3:58 to play, but Indiana All-American Scott May sank a jump shot two minutes later to regain the lead for the Hoosiers.

May finished with 25 points and will lead the Hoosiers against Marquette, a 62-57 victor over Western Michigan.

Reserve forward Abdel Anderson scored 19 points and guards Mike Dabney and Ed Jordan each had 18, to lead Rutgers, which defeated Connecticut, 93-79, to go into the Eastern regional final against VMI, which beat De Paul, 71-66, in overtime.

UCLA, the defending national champion, finally wore down Pepperdine for a 70-61 victory and will meet Arizona in the West regional final. Ninth-ranked Michigan eliminated Notre Dame from the tournament, 80-76, and Missouri beat Texas Tech, 86-75. Michigan and Missouri will meet tomorrow for the Midwest title.

Hoosier, Warrior ictories

By Paul Attner

ROUGE, La., March)—A band of quick- thieves in Alabama uni- almost stole Indiana's f a national champion- night. Then Scott May gain that crime doesn't in basketball.

ought law and order to east regional game by a 10-foot jumper with tes left to put Indiana r good. The Hoosiers to a 74-69 victory that ellout crowd here ex-

asketball fans will get they have wanted: In- ainst No. 2-ranked Mar- morrow.

tte didn't have any ne than Indiana in the here.

arriors had to struggle tch for a 62-57 triumph tern Michigan in a game ed the drama of the In- tory, but had all the n upset in the making. set never happened, but use Marquette forced 25 , then managed to keep after Western Michigan 58-57 with 2:37 left.

appeared to be in full its game, holding a 10- d with 13 minutes left ame. But a fourth foul s center Kent Benson, s tenacious defense and asonably hot weather ed the gym into a steam an eating away at the control.

Benson, who outplayed aglas in their heralded the bench, Indiana to stay comfortably on bout three minutes be- ama methodically peck- the advantage.

ly, with 3:52 left, the Tide went up for the e, 69-68. The Alabama e dancing in the aisles, ing the shocker of the

s blocked a May shot eam had a chance to go ree points when he was ying to shoot. But he th free throws, then an- t after Indiana lost the

bbed Douglas's last miss ana worked patiently for "Coach yelled that he ither Bennie [Benson] take it," said May, who by swishing in a soft o give him 25 points for

a got little out of Doug- was shut off by In- drastic sagging defense. ers willingly surrender- 15-footers to the notori- shooting Tide and col- ll over Douglas.

tte found Western unshakable. The War- an eight-point lead in half but Western Michi- it to one before the nded. Marquette couldn't rent by more than four cond half until the final nds.

Marquette leading, 58-57, took a feed from Lloyd and hit a layup to make The Broncos then turn- ll over and had to give ds to try to get the ball

ategy didn't work and e worked but nine sec- f the clock before sub senberger hit two foul r his team's last points.

Lee led Marquette with and Walton added 12. t control those two d Western. Michigan Miller. "They killed ating."

's defense couldn't either Jeff Tyson (18 Tom Cutter (21 points), did force Cutter into 10 ts.

llege Basketball

NCAA

(Semifinals)

East Regionals

93, Connecticut 79.
a Military 71, DePaul 66 (o't).

Mideast Regionals

74, Alabama 69.
tte 62, Western Michigan 57.

Midwest Regionals

56, Texas Tech 75.
80, Notre Dame 76.

West Regionals

114, Nevada-Las Vegas 109

70, Pepperdine 61.

ATIONAL INVITATION

(Semifinals)

ky 79, Providence 78.
harlotte 80, N.C St. 78.

NCAA DIVISION II

(Semifinals)

Sound 83, Old Dominion 78.
Chattanooga 83, SSN 78.



United Press International.

Two great coaches, now retired, Adolph Rupp of Kentucky, left, and Nat Holman of CCNY, meet at the NIT.

Michigan to Meet Missouri After Victories in Midwest

By Thomas Boswell

LOS ANGELES, March 19 (WP).—The University of Nevada-Las Vegas caught a dread disease last night—Herm (The Germ) Harris.

Harris, a 6-5 Arizona guard, built like Superman and with a 20-foot touch of an angel, produced 31 points as the Wildcats upset third-ranked Las Vegas in overtime in the western regionals. Harris had 20 of Arizona's last 38 points.

Arizona overcame a multitude of disadvantages to pull away decisively early in overtime. Floor leader Jim Rappis, who almost singlehandedly beat Las Vegas' man-to-man full-court press with deft inbound passes, played more than half the game with a sprained ankle and finished with 24 points.

Arizona's best shooter, Al Fleming, fouled out and had only two points. High-scorer Bob (Big Bird) Elliot, laid an egg for much of the game, was constantly in foul trouble and finished with 20 points, four from the foul line in overtime. Arizona's 6-8 muscle man Phil Taylor had 20 points.

In the second game, UCLA led by only a point with 9:11 to go but then steadily pulled away. Marques Johnson and All-American Richard Washington led the Bruins' attack with 18 and 16 points, respectively.

Dennis Johnson and 6-10 Brazilian Marcos Leite each had 16 for the Waves, who were 13-point underdogs.

The Bruins' Gene Bartow, the man who succeeded John Wooden at UCLA, said: "We were tight and I can't explain it. You'd think Pepperdine should have been tight. But we're just happy to be in the finals. I watched Arizona tonight and I was very impressed."

UCLA Goes Against Nevada In Western Regional Final

By Gerald Strine

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 19 (WP).—Michigan checked Notre Dame's bid for another cardiac comeback in the final second last night, 80-76, to join Missouri in the final of the Midwest regional.

Missouri gave Texas Tech that "sinking" feeling in the first basketball game, sagging sharply on defense in winning, 86-75.

Notre Dame had defeated Cincinnati by a point last weekend by preventing Cincinnati from throwing the ball inbounds with 12 and eight seconds left. The Irish almost duplicated that feat last night, trailing 78-76 with 21 seconds remaining.

They stole a Michigan inbounds pass once, only to turn the ball over on offense. Then, with 13 seconds to go, Michigan again put the ball up for grabs but the Wolverines' Ricky Green gained control near midcourt, drove, was fouled and sank two free throws to seal the victory.

The game's key play, however, occurred with 2:20 left and Michigan ahead, 73-72. John Robinson of the Big 10 runner-up stole the ball from Bill Paterno. He dribbled half the floor for a layup, only to have it blocked by Bruce Flowers.

Michigan's scrappy Steve Grote somehow came up with the rebound, shoveled a pass back to Robinson, and that 6-6 forward scored from underneath and was fouled by Flowers, his fifth. Robinson sank the foul shot for a 76-72 lead and Notre Dame never drew even.

Adrian Dantley powered 31 points for Notre Dame, 18 in the first half. The Irish were on top by 35-24 four minutes before intermission only to crack slightly under Michigan's full court press and stumble into the locker room ahead by 41-40.

The first game was mostly Missouri, except for brief moments in the first half when Texas Tech's 6-9, 230-pound center, Rich Bullock, became overpoweringly tough to handle in close. Missouri responded by sagging its defense, then sagging some more.

Bullock hit for 14 of 18 first-half points in the opening 14 minutes.

Missouri, favored by three points, moved out to a 45-36 lead at intermission and broke the game open early in the second half with a five-basket string good for a 55-30 margin. Texas Tech never got within seven points, losing Bullock on personal fouls with 3:46 left.

Bullock scored 23 points, but game honors went to Willie Smith, the 6-2 guard who is Missouri's only starting senior. Smith connected on 13 of 21 attempts from the floor, many from long range, to keep the Big Eight champions out of trouble whenever the Southwest Conference representative tried to rally.

NC-Charlotte And Kentucky Gain NIT Final

NEW YORK, March 19 (UPI).—North Carolina-Charlotte defeated North Carolina State 80-79 last night to gain the right to play Kentucky Sunday for the National Invitation Tournament championship.

Kentucky earned its berth in the title game earlier with a 79-73 victory over Providence.

Melvin Watkins, who finished with 18 points for Charlotte, scored the winning basket on a jumper with 30 seconds left. The 49ers victory over the Wolfpack was especially valued as Charlotte's first over an Atlantic Coast Conference opponent.

Lew Massey had 22 for the 49ers, while Phil Spence led the Wolfpack with 22.

Providence staged two remarkable comebacks against Kentucky, finally taking the lead with only seven seconds left on Billy Eason's layup. But a dash downcourt by Larry Johnson put Providence ahead again.

Eason scored 25 points to lead the Friars' comebacks, one from 18 points down in the first half and the other from 11 behind with only 6:49 left.

Jack Givens led the Kentucky scoring with 26 points and Phillips had 19, getting 16 in another outstanding second-half performance.

VMI to Meet Rutgers in East Round

By John Schulian

GREENSBORO, N.C., March 19 (WP).—That was no gang of moonshiners that raced through the Carolina hills last night. That was the Scarlet Knights of Rutgers.

Fueled by guard Ed Jordan, Rutgers left Connecticut in a cloud of red-clay dust, 93-79.

But that's no surprise. What is, is the team that the always-pressing, full-speed-ahead 30-0 Scarlet Knights are going to be playing tomorrow: VMI.

That's right. The Keydets who haven't had a winning season in 28 years. The Keydets who are a chubby, Caucasian throwback to the 1950s. The Keydets who missed seven of eight one-and-ones in the last five minutes last night and lost an 11-point lead.

Somehow they managed to survive their history and their ineptitude, and wound up beating 17th-ranked De Paul, 71-66, in an overtime that was more a punishment than anything else.

Earlier, the Scarlet Knights provided a splendid effort that may have erased the memories of the difficulty they have endured in the last month.

'Good Medicine'

"Our kids needed it," Rutgers coach Tom Young said. "They've been frustrated. It was good medicine for them."

For a while, it didn't look as though they wanted to swallow it.

Jordan, the bearded senior, did what he could to make them open their mouths. He ballhawked on defense, dished off one nice pass after another and drilled 16 first-half points.

But all he could produce for Rutgers in the opening 20 minutes was a 53-47 lead.

Connecticut stayed close with some eye-popping 58 per cent shooting, most of which came from the outer limits, courtesy of a matched set of 5-foot-10 guards, Al Weston and Joe Whelton.

What the Huskies didn't know was that they were doing the Scarlet Knights a favor by running with them. It's surprising Connecticut Coach Dan Rowe didn't realize that, because the approach brought him a 96-83 loss in the not so distant past.

Street Gangs at Play

In the second game, VMI and De Paul went at each other like street gangs. By the time regulation play was over, four of De Paul's starters had fouled out.

It took some doing for VMI, 22-9, to get the game in overtime. Will Bynum, who led the Keydets with 22 points, and Ron Carter, who had 21, shot them out to a 62-51 lead with less than three minutes to go.

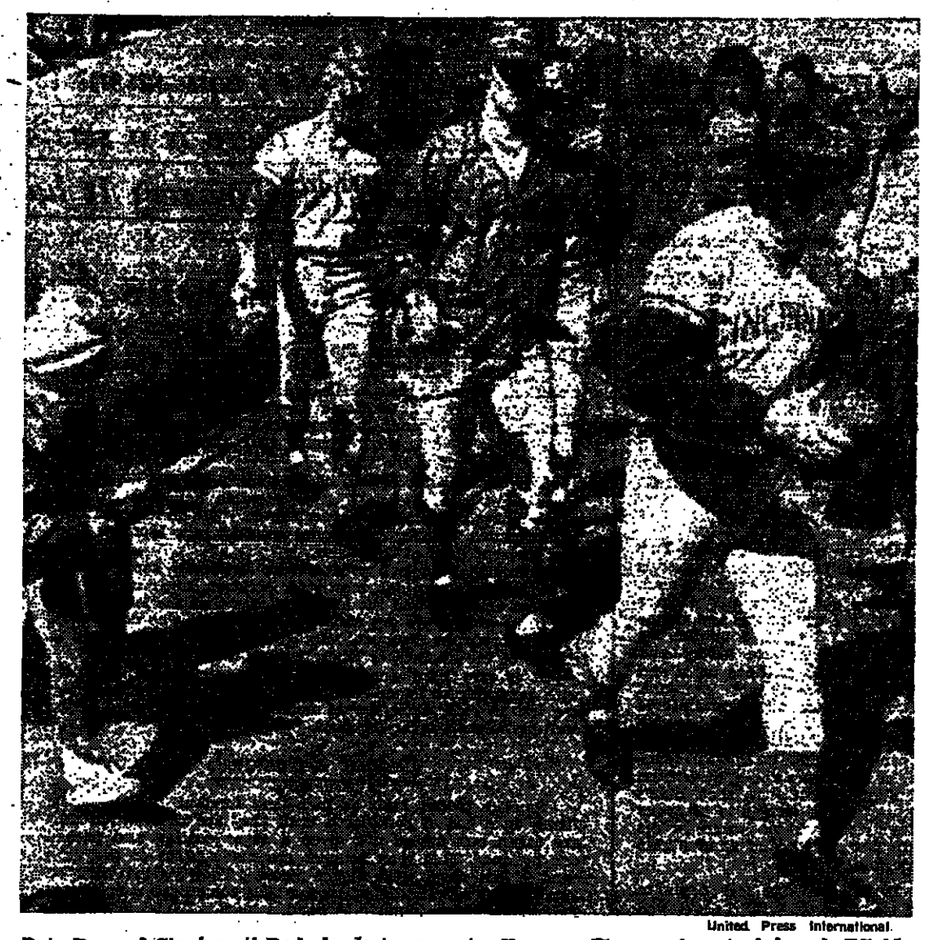
De Paul, which finished at 20-9, contributed mightily to that spread by going 3:11 of the second half without a field goal.

That is nowhere as sorry an effort as VMI's in missing the front end of seven of its last eight one-and-ones in the half.

Ron Norwood, De Paul's sterling guard, took advantage of the spree to score five quick points and cut VMI's lead to 62-60. Then he fouled out.

With three seconds left, his replacement, Randy Hook, a 1.4 scorer, cast off a 22-footer that tied the game. It turned out to be the Blue Demons' last miracle of the night.

They watched helplessly as forward Carter, guard Curt Reppart and center Dave Montgomery built VMI's winning score.



United Press International.

Pete Rose of Cincinnati Reds leads team on to Tampa, Fla., spring training ballfield.

Amid Signs of Long Negotiations

Baseball Camps Open 18 Days Late

By Joseph Durso

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 19 (NYT).—Men began hitting baseballs with sticks in Florida and Arizona yesterday as spring training arrived 18 days late and the training camps finally sprang to life.

The legal dispute over the 600 players' contracts was still raging and there were signs that prolonged bargaining would be needed to decide just how the major leaguers might break tradition and become free agents. But while that question was being pursued by the negotiators in New York, the first wave of players started to arrive in camp to pursue baseballs in the sun.

The camps were ordered open Wednesday by the commissioner of baseball, Bowie Kuhn, because the regular season opens in three weeks. It was the third time in eight years that the five-week training period had been disrupted by labor woes and, except for the war years, it was the latest start for the camps in modern times.

Some of the players had been working out in groups on public playgrounds and college diamonds, and they were the first on the scene yesterday. The rest were expected today or even later in the case of Latin Americans with visa problems, and in many camps only half the usual number of men reported for work.

'Mets or Free Agents'

Joe McDonald, the general manager of the New York Mets, watched 21 of his players exercising here and remarked: "I don't know if they're Mets or free agents. I don't know how long they'll be here.

"What will it finally cost us to live with a system of free agents? It will cost us beaucoup millions—most in salaries to keep guys from jumping to other clubs. To keep a guy, you'll have to up his salary and hope that'll satisfy him. No, I'm not licking my lips thinking that I can get a Reggie Jackson in return in the open market. No way. To acquire stars like that, you'd need to make a capital expenditure that would be unreasonable for any other business."

The scene was being replayed up and down both coasts of Florida and in Arizona where the 24 training camps began bustling before small but appreciative crowds of fans. Crosstown from the Mets base, the St. Louis Cardinals opened training on a field already populated with their farmhands. Across the bay in Tampa, the world champion Cincinnati Reds started; the Philadelphia Phillies did the same in Clearwater, the Pittsburgh Pirates in Brandenton, the New York Yankees in Fort Lauderdale, and the American League champion Boston Red Sox at Winter Haven.

Across the state in Fort Lauderdale, 14 Yankees reported and 24 did not. The players on hand included Graig Nettles, Elliott Maddox, Roy White and Willie Randolph, with manager Billy Martin directing the thin traffic with the help of the Yankees' prodigal son, Yogi Berra, a coach.

"I see a bunch of Yankees, not free agents," said Gabe Paul, the president of the club, whose vision differs from McDonald's. "I don't know what it will cost us in a year or two, but we're not going to get into a bidding war for players. We'll avoid that by trying not to lose our own guys. Playing in New York probably helps us keep them.

"I think Bowie Kuhn made the right decision opening the camps in the face of a lot of opposition. It's not a black day at all because of the uncertainty over the legal issues. The only thing I don't like about the late start is not being able to play all the exhibition games.

"That's where you determine the talent, so the young player will suffer the most—like a salesman not being able to show his products."

Baseball's Dick Allen, 34, Tries To Erase Bad Years, Memories

CLEARWATER, Fla., March 19 (AP).—Dick Allen says his return to Philadelphia, where the crowds once booed him out of town, was a traumatic experience.

"Sometimes last year," Allen said, "I wondered to myself, 'What am I doing here? How did I get back here?'"

Although Allen can't forget the controversy that swirled around him in his first seven years with the Philadelphia Phillies, he tried to turn the other cheek.

"I pushed the bitter thoughts from my mind and tried to play baseball," Allen said.

Even he knows that it wasn't the kind of baseball one expects of Dick Allen, for 11 years one of the game's most respected sluggers.

That Keen Eye

Could it be that he is washed up, has lost that keen eye, that fearsome swing, that awesome power?

"The way to find out," he said, "is to buy a ticket and come out and see."

Allen, who celebrated his 34th birthday this month, hates spring training, but he was in Florida early, starting his conditioning on a high school field commandeered by the Phillies because of the strike.

He seems determined to prove that his .233 batting average, only 12 homers and 62 runs batted in in 119 games last season, was an accident.

He laughs when it is suggested that he give up the 42-ounce bat that has been his hallmark.

"The bat thing is blown out of proportion," Allen said. "It's like asking what size shoe a guy wears. It's what comes out of the bat, not its size. Willie McCovey uses a short bat, so what?"

'Individual Effort'

"I think there is too much emphasis on my individual effort and not enough in the making of a good team," Allen said. "I'm not interested in what people think of me. We have a good club."

He added, "people buy a ticket to see you play; that should be all. People idolize ball players. I don't want to be idolized. There are too many things to go through before you get to the field. Let a kid idolize his father; maybe there would be less drug problems."

Allen even took a shot at bubble gum cards.

"Bubble gum is bad for a kid's teeth," he said.

NHL Rookie Scores 4 Goals

DETROIT, March 19 (UPI).—Detroit Rookie Michel Bergeron fired in four goals, three on power plays, and teamate Bryan Watson set a National Hockey League season record in penalty time last night as the Red Wings whipped the St. Louis Blues 6-3.

Bergeron, who had three goals Dec. 12 against Washington, started off last night with a first period power-play goal. Another power play in the second period gave Bergeron his next goal. He collected two more in the third, one was while St. Louis was a man short.

Watson drew a minor high-sticking penalty and a major for fighting following a scrap with Pierre Plante in the first period. The seven minutes pushed him to 1,810 penalty minutes this season, exceeding former Red Wing Ted Lindsay's old mark by two minutes.

Flyers 3, Canucks 2

At Philadelphia, the Flyers scored three goals within a minute and a half to battle back from a two-goal deficit and defeat Vancouver.

It was the Flyers' 23d straight unbeaten game, tying the NHL record set by the Boston Bruins in 1940-41.

Bruins 5, Scouts 2

At Kansas City, Mo., Jean Ratelle scored two power-play goals and had an assist on a third in leading Boston to a 5-2 victory over Kansas City. This gave the Scouts a team record of 17 games without a triumph.

Earlier this season, the Scouts set a club record by going 16 games without a victory. The two-year-old expansion team ended that with a 5-1 victory over Washington Feb. 7, but have not won since.

The Flyers' Reggie Leach scored his 54th goal of the year, a record for rightwingers.



United Press International.

Bryan Watson of Red Wings, center, earns seven minutes in penalties, slugging it out with Blues' Pierre Plante. The time put him ahead of Ted Lindsay's season mark.

Soccer Draw Matches All Of Favorites

Bayern Munich Plays Real Madrid March 31

ZURICH, March 19 (UPI).—The draw today for the semifinals of the three European soccer cups set the favorites against each other in all three competitions.

Real Madrid, bidding for the Champions Cup for an unprecedented seventh time, will play against Bayern Munich, the West German team that has captured the trophy for the past two years.

In the weaker half of the draw, PSV Eindhoven of the Netherlands will play St. Etienne of France for a place in the final to be held May 12 in Glasgow.

The home and away semifinal matches will be played in each competition March 31 and April 14.

"I would have preferred any other team," said Bayern striker Gerd Mueller on learning he was to play Real. Added team captain Franz Beckenbauer: "This is the most difficult draw we could have got. But it may prove to our advantage that we have to play the first leg in Madrid."

Real manager Antonio Calderon said: "We are happy to be playing against a great rival and a great team, possibly the best of the three teams that were potential opponents."

PSV Eindhoven coach Kees Rijvers, who played for St. Etienne for seven seasons, welcomed the draw against his old club. "It's what we had hoped for," he said.

"I smiled when I heard we were to play Eindhoven because Rijvers manages the team," said St. Etienne manager Robert Herbin, who played alongside his Dutch rival 10 years ago.

In the Cup Winners Cup, favorite Eintracht Frankfurt will face English Cup champion West Ham United in another clash of highly rated teams with attacking styles. In the other semifinal, Sachsenring Zwickau of East Germany meets Anderlecht of Belgium.

The two top teams remaining in the European Football Union Cup also are destined not to play each other in the final. Barcelona drew Liverpool in what promised to be another classic encounter.

The other EUFA Cup finalist will match Hamburg or Club Bruges of Belgium.

ABA Results

Thursday's Results

New York 110, Denver 98 (Erving 32, Williamson 26; Thompson 23, Simpson 18).

San Antonio 115, St. Louis 105 (Kenon 25, Silas 15, Gervin 15, Owens 13, Barnes 34, Malone 25).

NBA Results

Thursday's Results

Golden State 110, Buffalo 109 (Smith 37 Barry 22; McAdoo 42 Smith 30).

Phoenix 106 Detroit 100 (Heard 27, Westphal 24; Lanier 24, Bowe 31).

Cleveland 110, Philadelphia 104 (Chones 26, Carr 21; McGinnis 30, Carter 28).

Washington 110, Kansas City 102 (Hayes 33, Robinson 30; Archibald 34, Walker 20).

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	47	10	14	108	314	184
N.Y. Islanders	39	18	15	93	268	183
Atlanta	31	32	10	72	240	234
N.Y. Rangers	25	37	9	59	238	292

Smythe Division

Chicago	29	25	17	75	232	223
Vancouver	29	30	13	71	241	247
St. Louis	25	34	13	63	221	261
Minnesota	19	49	4	32	171	273
Kansas City	12	48	10	34	165	301

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	53	9	16	116	302	154
Los Angeles	33	31	7	73	227	237
Pittsburgh	31	29	11	73	301	266
Detroit	22	40	9	53	186	271
Washington	9	52	9	27	193	339

Adams Division

Boston	45	14	13	103	278	206
Buffalo	40	30	12	92	303	220
Toronto	31	27	14	76	268	247
California	25	39	0	59	229	257

Thursday's Results

Philadelphia 3, Vancouver 2 (McIlhargey, Leach, Schultz; Lalonde, Ververgaert).

Boston 5, Kansas City 2 (Ratelle 2, Nowark, Sheppard, O'Reilly; Hudson, Croteau).

Detroit 6, St. Louis 3 (Bergeron 4, Lochead, Polonich; Hrechkosy, Plante, Wilson).

WHA Results

Thursday's Results

San Diego 4, Indianapolis 4 (Morrison, Addonno, Lacroix, Rivers; Leclerc, McDonald, Bond, Keon).

MARIGNAN PATHE v.o.
PANTHEON v.o. - QUINTETTE v.o.



Art Buchwald

'Mail Day'

WASHINGTON—"Post office threatens to cut down deliveries to three times a week"—headline in last week's newspaper.

It had to happen. In the year 1980, the postmaster general went on television and announced to the country that because of a $600-billion deficit and Congress's refusal to permit him to charge $5 for a first-class stamp, the American people would only receive their mail one day a year. This would be known as "Mail Day" and would be considered a national holiday. He regretted the decision but assured the American people that they would still receive the best service of any postal system in the world, and he assured everyone that with only a few exceptions no one would be inconvenienced by it.



Buchwald

At first people were angered by the news, but pretty soon they accepted it as they have everything else the U.S. Postal Service has done to them.

In a few years, Mail Day became as popular as Christmas and the excitement built up as the day came near.

* * *

Little children were told that if they were bad the mailman (he was pictured as a man in a blue uniform with a long white beard) wouldn't bring them any "records of the month." Department stores hired men to play the role of mailman and men and women and children would sit on his knee and tell him what they wanted for Mail Day.

People decorated their doors and windows with old birthday and get-well cards and put colored lights on their mailboxes.

* * *

The hit record played for weeks before Mail Day was Bing Crosby's rendition of "I'm Dreaming of a Sears Roebuck Catalogue." There was a great spirit of good-will associated with the holiday. Doormen and elevator operators, and building superintendents became kinder and more attentive. People greeted each other by saying, "Have a merry Mail Day." Charity organizations raised funds on the streets for poor people who had no one to share their mail with.

Fraternal groups got together and walked through the streets singing mail carols. The churches and synagogues stayed open on Mail Day eve so people could pray for letters from their children.

When youngsters asked where the mailman lived, their parents told them he lived at the North Pole and he spent the entire year canceling stamps on letters and packages so he could leave them on Mail Day morning for them. When they asked how he delivered the mail they were told he put it in bags and came down the chimney when everyone was sleeping. But if there was a dog in the house he would pass it by. Everyone locked up their dogs on Mail Day eve.

* * *

On the morning of Mail Day the entire family came downstairs and opened their bags of mail. Mothers got all the bills, fathers got all the newspapers and magazines that had piled up for the year. There were letters and postcards and birthday cards and Christmas cards for everyone. Grandmothers and grandfathers opened their Social Security checks. Children gleefully ripped open the junk mail with four-color catalogues and appeals from Indian reservations that didn't exist. There were also packages from stores and mail-order houses and tax returns and alumni fund appeals.

It took all day for people to open the mail. In the evening, relatives came by to exchange canceled stamps and have Mail Day dinner with each other. Every TV network put on a televised football game and Andy Williams had a special Mail Day TV program with his entire family.

* * *

For 10 years, Mail Day was the most exciting day of the year. But then in January of 1990 the postmaster general appeared on television and said that because of rising costs and a $2-trillion deficit the post office would be unable to deliver mail once a year as it had done in the past.

In the future, he said, mail would only be delivered one day, during leap year. He felt that in this way the post office could operate with more efficiency and still provide the services that so many people depend on. But he warned that if Congress did not raise the price of a first-class stamp to $49 a letter, the post office would have to take more drastic measures, which included delivering the mail only once every Bicentennial year.

Mary Blume

(Fouquet's) equipment is resolutely old-fashioned, although there is a semi-mechanical soft-caramel mixer: It has a crank.

French Bonbons for the Bells of Easter

PARIS (IHT).—This is the weekend when French children go off on their Easter holiday and when, according to tradition, French churchbells, which remain silent during Holy Week, fly off to Rome to return, pealing, on Easter Sunday. Since French holidays tend to be connected with good things to eat, the returning bells don't just ring, they drop bonbons along the way.

This means that French candy makers are working at full speed right now, especially the venerable house of Fouquet, which makes a special effort over Easter. "We do more business at Christmas, but Easter is more special," says Monique Fouquet, present head of the house.

Normally, Fouquet's products are extremely sophisticated; at Easter, they turn out, mostly for children, sugar rabbits and chickens and fish, and the chocolate eggs that the larger pieces are filled with. "We are almost the only ones who do it," says young Christophe Fouquet, Miss Fouquet's nephew, who is in charge of the kitchen, or laboratory, as it is called.

It is very hard work. The larger animals—sugar, tinted with raspberry or lemon—are poured into plaster molds, which are left in cold water for 24 hours, then carefully unmolded and dusted with sugar for gloss.

Bed of Cornstarch

Smaller pieces, such as inch-long fondant fish, are held firmly in a bed of cornstarch until they are ready, then they are taken out, dusted off, given a sugar coating and packed one by one. This year Fouquet has made 10,000 of the little candies and about 2,000 bigger pieces. They started work on Jan. 15 and will finish just as the bells come back from Rome. Every single piece is made by hand.

The house of Fouquet was founded on the Rue Laffitte, where its laboratory and a shop still are, in 1842. Another shop, sleek and handsome as a 1930s ocean liner, was founded between the two wars on the Rue François Ier, just opposite Dior.

The Rue Laffitte used to be a center of art galleries—Bernheim was at No. 9, Durand-Ruel at No. 16, Vollard at 39 and later at 41—which enabled such collectors as Gertrude Stein, who had both a sharp eye and a sweet tooth, to spend the pleasantest of afternoons.

Today, the Rue Laffitte consists mostly of insurance companies and banks, notably the Rothschild headquarters. "We have the same customers as the Rue François Ier branch," says Christophe Fouquet, "but usually it's the wife who goes there."

The company's equipment is resolutely old-fashioned, although there is a semi-mechanical soft-caramel mixer: It has a crank. They get especially excited about their fondants, the principal quality of which is, as the name suggests, that they melt in your mouth.

"Try this," said Christophe Fouquet, selecting a tiny fondant fish. It melted. Fish are trickiest because they have to be cooked longer as they are very fragile, but if overcooked, they are ruined. Sad to relate, there are candy makers who actually put softeners in their fondants.

The moving force of the house is Miss Fouquet, a trim, gray-haired and discreet woman who supervises everything from the house's very fine packaging to the selection of glassware or china in which candies may be offered. One gift box may have raspberries as a theme—raspberry jam, raspberry syrup, raspberry liqueur—or a box of spices may have been selected on color tones ranging over the beiges and grays.

"Miss Fouquet has so much imagination she boils over with it, we have to say stop," says head saleswoman Monique Lemoseff. Most of the staff take a hand in inventing new products; young Christophe came up with a new bonbon, which was rejected on the grounds of overcomplication, for the keynote of the house is elegant simplicity. Miss Fouquet invents new condiments on Sundays and when the time comes to make preserved cèpe mushrooms or mustards, which have to be done in the provinces on the spot, she goes to the spot and supervises.

New Vinegar

In addition to candies, the house sells coffees (14 kinds), teas (21 kinds), 30-odd types of honey, jams, and, after four years spent tracking down a distiller in Alsace who was up to snuff, various white alcohols. The house will always make fondants, chocolates, and a jewel-like selection of caramelized walnuts, caramelized almonds and caramelized caramels, but they are going more and more into preserves now that Miss Fouquet has finally invented a vinegar that satisfies her.

"Try these," said Mrs. Lemoseff, holding out a jar of plump Malaga raisins packed in vinegar. "You can eat them with cold meat, charcuterie or foie gras." "Not with foie gras," interrupted Miss Fouquet severely. "With foie gras only Smyrna raisins will do."

Mrs. Lemoseff came to the Rue François Ier store for two weeks, 30 years ago. At the time, she was living in a maid's room next door, working in an office while waiting to go to Africa as a teacher. She used to go to Miss Fouquet with her J3 ration card entitling her to 375 grams of chocolate a month. "It was supposed to be in one big piece, but Miss Fouquet was kind enough to give it to me in several pieces so I could share it with my older brothers. One day she asked me if I knew someone who could help out in the shop for a week. I thought why not, and took a week off from my job. Then I took another week, and then . . ."

She and her colleague, Liliane Lavoie, are absolutely devoted to their work and were sick that union rules prevented them from working seven days a week during the holiday rush. Although the store is terribly fashionable and pricey, a workman in overalls who comes in to buy one caramel receives the same courteous treatment as a duchess.

"If someone comes in and asks for something for a special occasion," says Mrs. Lemoseff, "we try to think of finding something suitable, not of getting them to spend a lot of money.

"It's not the same at other houses," she adds. "I know, I visit them on my day off."

With the big Christmas and Easter holidays and with pickling and jam-making in between, the house is busy the year round. If there is a slack moment in midwinter, they'll take bitter oranges and whip up a supersophisticated marmalade.

Still, Fouquet is basically a candy shop. One doesn't get sick of them, says Mrs. Lemoseff. "It's not like working in a *pâtisserie*," she says. "That would be disgusting." Still, she usually goes on a post-Lent diet.

Miss Fouquet, on the other hand, remains slim and is convinced that candy, when made from natural products, is healthy. She has a gall bladder which her admiring doctor calls impeccable. "That's because I eat chocolate every day," she tells him, adding, as if it were necessary, "chocolate from Fouquet, of course."



Associated Pre

ON STAGE—Queen Juliana of the Netherlands joine theatrical company at an Amstelveen cultural cen Thursday during a performance for children.

PEOPLE: *Little Orphan Annie Loses Another Home*

Little Orphan Annie, capitalism's champion, will make her last appearance in the comic pages of The Washington Post Sunday. The hoodlums didn't get her, neither did the layabouts, the phonies or the Commies. After more than half a century of avoiding adolescence, Annie, it seems, has grown intolerably old.

Despite the money, the loyalty and the magic of her protectors—Daddy Warbucks, Sandy, Punjab and the Asp—Annie's fans have abandoned her. Her strip, Post surveys indicate, is too moody, too wordy and too slow for modern readers, who prefer one-day-joke strips.

Annie still appears in 1,950 papers, but the Chicago Tribune banished her last summer.

* * *

West German film star Hardy Kruger said Thursday that he would appeal against a fine of 30,000 marks (about $12,000) imposed for drunken driving. Kruger smashed into seven cars as he raced through the streets of Munich last Nov. 20. No one was hurt. Kruger escaped with scratches.

* * *

Faced with mounting opposition to his background as a former Nazi, Austrian industrialist Wolfgang Wick withdrew Friday as a nominee for president of Rotary International, a service club, a spokesman said in Evanston, Ill. The controversy aroused by his nomination—he was the sole candidate chosen earlier this year by an 11-member Rotary nominat committee—had caused sev other nominations to be s mitted. Spokesman Ken Swi said that any of the 16,750 Ro chapters could place a name nomination before an April deadline. The additional nomi tions were very unusual, Switzer. The practice has b for the Rotary convention automatically elect the commi nominee. Ernesto Imbassahy Mello, a Brazilian and the rent president, said that he received more than 1,000 let and telephone calls "and n were unfavorable."

* * *

"The House is not a hor said an attorney represent congressional hopeful Patti Corman as she filed for div in Los Angeles from Rep. Ja Corman, D-Calif. Mrs. Corr announced this month that would seek the Democratic no nation to oppose Republican Barry Goldwater Jr., in the District, next door to her band's 21st District. "He ha her a letter three days ago House Ways and Means Comm tee stationery outlining for the ways and means of getti divorce," her attorney Ma Mitchelson said. Corman's le said that unless she withd from the race, he would sue divorce on the day after the e tion. Mrs. Corman, 46, said the letter left her with no ch but to file for a divorce from 56-year-old husband. They been married two years.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE LONDON INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED RESEARCH, BM 2652, London W.C.1, England, has awarded the following Honorary Doctorates during the period November 10th, 1975 — March 16th, 1976: Messrs. J. Assan Mensah, C.W. Bauer, N.C. De, W.C. Gregory, G.L. Reynolds, Tan Gan Tool, Tang Koon Teck (Commercial Science), A.C. Brinson, J. Brodie, E.G. Coats, R. Doorn, R.L. Meester (Laws), H.V. Bonny (Letters), T.B. Henry, K.R. Hodgson, H.D. Schultz, J. Tunstall (Literature), O.T. Cole (Divinity), R.P. Anlard, J. Brodie, A. Cerniglia, R.A. D'Ornellas, J.E. Sinclair (Humanities) and E. Aksenoff, G. Bennett, G.C. Dottman, W.E. Drew, F.D. Fane, A. Kalokerinos, J. Kalokerinos, L.M. Kates, J.T. Langlos, J.A. Novak, J.W. Paxton, M.G. Russell, K.H. Steiner, T. Stevens Daugherty (Science).

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